"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; winds northwest to north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,711. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BUILDING EMPLOYERS TO WAIT NO LONGER

Will Hire Individual Iron Workers and Hoisting Engineers.

Men Who Break with Parks Faction Will Organize a New Union to be Recognized by International Body.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Building Trades Club, decided to force the issue with the unions who have rejected the arbitration agreement by putting into effect the resolution empowering the board to fix a time limit when union work must be resumed, under penalty of the employers making contracts with individual employes.

In accordance with the resolution, the board yesterday instructed the members of the Iron League to start work at once on all buildings with any men they chose to employ, provided these men individually signed the agreement. The Hoisting Association also was instructed to resume work to-morrow under the same conditions. A new union of house shorers and movers was formed at 1,123 Broadway, the members of which will start to work on buildings throughout the city.

The instructions to the Iron League, which employs the structural iron workers, and to the Hoisting Association, which employs the safety engineers, are in the nature of an ultimatum to the faction of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union which is controlled by Samuel J. Parks and to the Amalgamated Portable Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Unions. It is held that the rank and file of these unions want to go back to work and that a secession from their ranks will now take place. It is intended to form the seceders into unions, and in the case of the housesmiths the seceders will be looked on by the employers as the legitimate union.

There were meetings all yesterday at 1,123 Broadway, the headquarters of the Employers' Association. The Executive Committee of the Iron League came in for considerable criticism for recognizing Parks as a representative of the union when he called at the office of President Cornell of the league on Saturday. It was declared to be a false move, as Parks has all along been trying to get such recognition, in order to hold his influence with the union. The meeting of the Board of Governors was attended by nearly every member of the board, and its action of yesterday was unanimous. After the meeting L. J. Prince said:

"We have been requested earnestly by so many individual members of unions which have not signed the agreement to allow them to go to work that we considered this action one of simple justice to the workmen, ourselves, and the building industry. It is to be noted that in taking this action we are conscientiously following out our original plan of working with unions."

Asked why these three trades were particularly selected for this action, he replied:

"It is because our knowledge of the conditions in these trades makes it expedient. The sub-committee of the unions signing the agreement, which undertook to explain the plan of arbitration to the other unions, have canvassed these three and reported that they would not sign. As soon as other unions are reported on which will not sign, similar action will be taken.

"A big industry has stood the strain of idleness long enough. The capital is ready and the work is ready for an army of idle men, some of whom are nearing the starving point. We propose to see who return to work will be protected amply."

It is known that Frank Buchanan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, does not agree with Parks in opposing the plan of arbitration. It is expected that the majority of the structural ironworkers will join the new union, which will then be looked on as the regular union and will receive a charter from the international body. Parks will then have only the vestige of a union to control.

It was learned that one cause of the hold of Parks on his union was that all his own adherents appear to be employed. About 200 are working on the new Brooklyn bridge, the same number are on the subway, about 150 or 200 on the George A. Fuller Company, and 200 or more work for independent contractors. Altogether about 1,000 out of 4,500 are working for non-association contractors.

The seven unions expelled by the Board of Governors yesterday met at Arion hall in Eighteenth Street, near Second Avenue, and promptly organized a new board. It will meet to-morrow, when it will effect a permanent organization, elect officers, and adopt a name. A member of the board said after the meeting that the men in the following unions were working: Bricklayers and Bricklayers' Laborers, Plasterers and Plasterers' Laborers, Electrical Workers, Mosaic Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Cement Masons, Tile Layers and Helpers' Unions, and the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society.

The old Board of Building Trades met in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and appointed a committee of five to try to get the unions which have signed the agreement to reconsider and send their action. This board will have an election of officers on Friday, when Sam Parks is expected to be elected President.

GEORGIA COLONELS FIGHT.

Pugilistic Encounter in the Presence of Gov. Terrell Results in Black Eyes and Ruffled Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Ga., July 27.—In the presence of Gov. Terrell, who came here to visit the State troops in camp, V. T. Sanford and M. B. Eubanks, two of the many Colonels on the Gubernatorial staff, engaged in a pugilistic contest which lasted for only two rounds but was fast and furious while it lasted, and resulted in black eyes and sadly soiled uniforms.

Cols. Eubanks and Sanford are both citizens of Rome, and for some time have not been on speaking terms. Both were arrayed in the glory of gaudy uniforms to greet the Governor. When the latter reached the parade ground the two Colonels were thrown together in some way. Angry words passed in an undertone and then Col. Sanford's right fist shot out and landed on Col. Eubanks's jaw and the latter went down. As Col. Eubanks arose his right eye came in contact with Col. Sanford's left.

The Colonels then clinched, but other Colonels prevented further hostilities. A board will probably adjust the matter without recourse to the field of honor.

L. G. Bloomingdale's Cottage Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y., July 27.—Wagar cottage, owned by Lyman G. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers, New York, was destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. The cottage was worth about $10,000 and was unoccupied. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by boys using the grounds as a rendezvous for skylarking.

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BREAKS RECORDS FROM CHICAGO TO WALL STREET.

J. Hegeman Foster's Special Train Catches "Twentieth Century Limited" After 235-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 27.—In order to reach Wall Street in time for this morning's opening of the Stock Exchange, J. Hegeman Foster of the New York banking and brokerage firm of Foster & Lounsbery raced from St. Paul to Chicago as fast as the speediest regular flier could carry him and then chartered a special to overtake the "Twentieth Century Limited" at this city.

The race was a record-breaker. Having spent Sunday morning in St. Paul, Mr. Foster started for Chicago, but he arrived there just fourteen minutes too late to catch the "Twentieth Century," which is the twenty-hour train between Chicago and New York. He had taken the precaution of telegraphing ahead, however, as soon as he knew he was to be a few minutes behind, and an engine was awaiting him. After alighting from the St. Paul train, he ran across the station, tumbled into a cab, and sped on to where the Rock Island officials had his special engine ready, with steam up. Then there was a mad ride to Englewood, where the broker was transferred on the run to a special car. The engine wheels of the special began to revolve on the instant he had his foot upon the car steps, and ten seconds later he was flying after the "Twentieth Century Limited," which had pulled out of the Chicago station just forty-nine minutes before.

The limited stops at few stations, and so the special had to set a terrific pace in order to overtake it. Laporte, South Bend, Elkhart, Hillsdale, and Adrian were passed so rapidly that the figures of the railroad men on the station platforms seemed like mere blurs. The lonely traveller looked nervously over his time table and pondered whether he could make Toledo on time. He must make that station or the race was lost.

Just as the wheels of the limited's engine were beginning to revolve, bearing the long train of Pullmans out of the Toledo station, the broker leaped from the front platform of his special car. He had been ready for the jump since he passed Holland, a station six miles to the west, and after sprinting over the few feet that separated him from the limited he was barely able to pull himself up on the steps of the very last parlor car. His special had run 235 miles—at $1 a mile. A second later and he would have missed his connection.

The "Twentieth Century Limited" reached New York at 9:30 A. M.—on time. The Stock Exchange opened at 10.

CANAL TREATY REFERRED TO COMMISSION FAVORING IT.

Majority of Body of Colombian Senators Named to Consider Convention Would Vote for Ratification.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 15, via Buenaventura, July 27.—Following the procedure of the House of Representatives, which on July 2 referred the canal treaty to a committee, the Senate has referred the treaty to a commission for study and investigation. The commission is composed of the following Senators:

J. D. Abadia, J. M. Uricoechea, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pedro Nelospina, Señor Rivas, Francesco Groot, Eduardo Gerlein, Perez y Soto, J. M. Gonzales Valencia, formerly Colombian Minister to Italy; L. F. Campos, and Enrique Narvaez.

Albadia, Uricoechea, Nelospina, Rivas, Groot, and Gerlein favor the ratification of the treaty. Perez y Soto is against it, and Narvaez votes with ex-President Caro, the leader of the opposition to ratification. Valencia is undecided, and Campos has not expressed an opinion. Abaldia, Peres y Soto, and Uricoechea are Senators from the Department of Panama.

POLICE CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Wealthy Wool Manufacturer Makes Complaint Against Atlantic City Officer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Police Captain Charles Maxwell of this city was arrested to-night on complaint of J. C. Jennings, a wealthy wool manufacturer of Philadelphia. The specific charge made by Mr. Jennings in assault and battery. Maxwell waived examination and was held.

In the bill of complaint Jennings avers that he was arrested on Saturday night by Chief Maxwell without any reason, and that he remonstrated with the officer on arresting him, but it did no good. He says he is now seeking redress.

FATAL BOLT FROM CLEAR SKY.

Anderson Is Killed and His Wife and Sister Injured by Lightning in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Warren County, N. J., July 27.—Nelson Anderson was killed by a bolt of lightning last night, although the sky was almost without a cloud all evening.

Anderson was walking with his wife and sister at the time. The women say they were close to a pine tree when there was a crash and a brilliant illumination. A streak of light ran down the tree and then struck Anderson. Most of his clothing was torn off, his body was burned, and his shoes were torn from his feet. His companions were knocked down and are still suffering from the shock.

BABY ESCAPES BOLT FROM SKY.

But the Lightning Kills Young Man Who Holds the Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., July 27.—News of a peculiar accident at Campbell's Island, fourteen miles west of the Bay, has reached here. During an electrical and thunder storm the residence of Charles Campbell was struck by lightning, which entered a gable of the house and passed through two rooms and out into the cistern.

Willie Campbell, who was holding the baby of Prof. and Mrs. L. E. Lunsford in his arms, was killed instantly, but the child escaped death, though badly burned and shocked. Another son was shocked and had a part of his clothing torn, and Miss Campbell had one arm injured. Willie was graduated from college recently, and had just returned to his home.

CHICAGO INSPECTORS ARRESTED.

Health Department Employes Charged with Accepting Plumbers' Bribes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Indictments, charging the acceptance of bribes were found by the Grand Jury to-day against five Inspectors of the Chicago Health Department. The accused men are connected with the Department of Plumbing Inspection, and it is said the bribes were paid to them by plumbers desiring or pretending to desire to do faulty work in violation of the ordinances.

While the amounts taken were inconsequential, it is declared that the employes' neglect of duty endangered the health of thousands of tenants in flats throughout the city. The system at which the indictments strike has been in vogue for six years, the officials say, but the Statute of Limitation has barred all except these cases. The indictments were the result of evidence given by plumbers, who declared they had been "held up" for money by the defendants.

The genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses are accurately fitted at Spencer's, 15 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

POLICE QUELL DISORDER AT BRONX BRIDGE MEETING

Borough President Haffen Angrily Blamed for Delay.

Noisy Demonstration at Session to Urge Hastening of Completion of Westchester Avenue Bridge.

A public mass-meeting of taxpayers and other citizens of Union port, in the Bronx, which was held last night under the auspices of the Citizens' Improvement Association of the Annexed District, at Behring's Hall, for the purpose of hastening the completion of the Westchester Avenue Bridge over the Bronx River, resolved itself into an indignation meeting, at which Councilman Hyland roundly denounced President Haffen of the Bronx for being partly responsible for the delay, to the cheers of over a thousand persons. So stormy did the meeting become that it looked for a time as though it would be unable to continue. Police interference was finally necessary before order was restored.

Several of the speakers stated that the Mayor had signed an agreement yesterday with the railroad company by which the city was to stand one-half of the expense of the bridge and the railroad company the other half. They said that it was a great step toward the development of the Bronx, and complimented the citizens of the borough on the achievement.

The Legislature passed a bill eight years ago which was signed by the Governor after being approved by the Mayor for the erection of a bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue. The tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad run parallel to the river at this point, and at a distance of 100 feet from it. The bridge, as it was constructed, made a crossing of the tracks at the grade level.

The electric railroad refused to lay its tracks across the steam railroad tracks because of the risk to life. During all this time the people of the district east of the bridge have been compelled to change cars at that point when coming to or going from the city. The bridge was built originally to alleviate the necessity for a change.

Since the completion of the bridge the people have been fighting for another bridge over the tracks, which would give direct communication with the city, and as nothing definite had been done in the matter until a few days ago the Citizens' Improvement Association called the meeting to see if they could not hasten the work. The hall was crowded from the platform to the doors.

James O'Connell, the Chairman, had introduced several speakers, including Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, Assemblyman Wainwright, and Congressman Goldfogle, all of whom spoke of the action which was taken on the matter yesterday.

An invitation had been sent to President Haffen, but he had sent his regrets because of another engagement. Ex-County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton was there, however, as President Haffen's representative, and spoke for him. He said that the bridge would be ready in days by contract for building the new bridge would be signed, and that by Winter it would be completed. He said that Mr. Haffen had done all in his power to get the matter through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that now he had succeeded.

WANTS BLAME PLACED.

Hardly had he sat down when Henry Jarvis arose, and in a voice that could be heard all over the hall said:

"This meeting was called as an indignation meeting. All of the speakers have avoided the question of why this bridge has not been completed for eight years. It is for one of our representatives to explain. Somebody is to blame, and why should we sit here like simpletons now, when they did absolutely nothing before we called this meeting?"

"In the local newspaper, which I think is owned by two of the office holders of this district, there was no agitation until we addressed this meeting, and then it came out in bold headlines declaring the 'Work on the Westchester Avenue Bridge Must Be Pushed.' Since that bridge was first planned the real estate in this section has decreased to one-third its former value. We want to know who is responsible for this delay and why."

Immediately the house was on its feet calling for the names of the negligent ones. For a long time the next speaker was unable to be heard. He was Councilman Hyland, who, turning toward Mr. Gumbleton, said: "One would think that we were doing to have a bridge the day after to-morrow, when we have been unable to get it for eight years.

"President Haffen was Commissioner of Street Improvements in 1895, when a bill was presented to build the bridge. He had as much power then as now. If he knew the needs of his district he'd have been able to have the bridge built. But there's a colored man in the woodpile. The Union Railway Company is part of that colored man."

"If Haffen, with all his power, had the courage of that old statesman, Patrick Jerome Gleason, he'd be able to get the bridge or a temporary one in thirty days."

"If Haffen, the Union Railway Company stores cars in streets around Willis Avenue, but Haffen could make them stop by telling them to build the bridge or he'd tear up their tracks. That company runs cars on tracks all over where it hasn't got franchises to go on. A man is building a saloon at the end of the old Westchester Avenue Bridge, and it's costing him $1,500. No man would be foolish enough to do that if he didn't have the word of some official that there would be no change for at least a year.

"Be careful whom you put on your committees wherever you send them to demand anything. Don't send men controlled by officials. If you send men controlled by Haffen or Eustis you might as well send dummies."

"I saw Haffen a month ago, when he told me the bridge would not be finished until the contract for widening Westchester Avenue had been awarded. The original bill for the bridge has been declared not a proper one, but that is only to gain time."

Gumbleton arose and cried out to the speaker amid an uproar.

"When you were Councilman from 1898 to 1902 why didn't you do something about the bridge?"

Hisses were heard from all over the house directed at the speaker, but as soon as quiet was partly restored Hyland shouted out at Gumbleton:

"I tried to get the bridge through. But was opposed at every step by the firm of Gumbleton & Hottenroth, who did not want the bridge put through."

Again the audience rose. This time their shouting and cheering was almost deafening. During this time, Gumbleton arose and, grabbing Hyland by the coat, shouted: "You know that is not right. You know I never spoke a word about the bridge. It was not I who opposed it."

Hyland then raised his hand and, getting the crowd somewhat quieter, said: "Gentlemen, Mr. Gumbleton says that he did not oppose the matter, but I know that Mr. Hottenroth did, and that Mr. Gumbleton was in sympathy with him."

POLICE RESTORE ORDER.

Again the crowd cheered wildly, and calls such as "Who's got it?" and "It's in somebody's pocket" were heard. Several men would not be quieted, and the rest, led on by them, kept up the continual howling.

Chairman O'Connell stood on the platform completely at a loss as to what to do. It seemed as though the crowd would never quiet down, when two policemen and a roundsman, who had been stationed outside the hall, appeared and carried out the two ringleaders of the howling.

After this the hall was quieter and the speakers were allowed to proceed, but with frequent interruptions. Alderman Gass and Park Commissioner Eustis, seeing the drift of feeling, tried to pacify the people. Both told them to have confidence in the integrity and honesty of their public officials, and not to condemn them until they had positive evidence that they had done wrong. Alderman Gass, in conclusion, said that the way in which the bridge matter had gone had led him to announce that he would refuse another nomination for his office.

Resolutions which had been adopted at the last meeting of the Citizens' Improvement Association were read. They provided for a committee to await upon the Mayor and the Borough President, which committee should ask those officials to hasten the work, and to provide a temporary structure.

Judge Buttz arose and condemned the resolutions as reflecting upon those officials. He said that the whole matter rested with the people, who had been very slow to take action.

"You should not antagonize your city officials," he said, "but let this be a closed chapter in your history. In the interest of fair play I ask you not to act upon those resolutions condemning officials against whom you have no evidence of wrong."

Some one in the audience then introduced resolutions of confidence in President Haffen, but the meeting took no action.

HE READ HERBERT SPENCER.

And Therefore the Russian Authorities Branded a Student as a Socialist.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—Criticising the Russian school system, The Times's Russian correspondents quote the case of a student who had difficulty in obtaining a clean moral bill of health for entrance to the university. The gymnasium Director, when pressed for the reason for this, said:

"You are a Socialist."

"How do you know I am a Socialist?" asked the student.

"At fifteen years," was the reply, "you were seen in the streets with one of Herbert Spencer's works under your arm."

It is needless to multiply details, say The Times's correspondents. Russian literature abounds with evidence that the average scholar regards school as little more than a prison and the teacher as little better than a jailer.

FEDERAL GAUGERS SUSPENDED.

Secret Service Men Said to Have Uncovered Whisky Frauds Here, in Philadelphia, and Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—As a result of a searching investigation made by Secret Service operatives from Washington during the past two years, four Government gaugers of this city recently were suspended indefinitely. They are J. J. Mack, William L. Medora, Raymond Jones, and R. L. Sheridan, who all protest that they are entirely innocent of any intentional wrongdoing.

Simultaneously with the work done by the Secret Service men in this city investigations were conducted in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and the developments in those cities have also resulted in a wholesale suspension of gaugers.

While the alleged frauds will not cost the Government a penny, they are said to defraud liquor dealers in this and other cities, it is said, will amount to millions of dollars. Two years ago a Philadelphia saloon keeper, after emptying a barrel of whisky, noticed that the Government figures stamped on the barrel marked it as weighing 82 pounds. When he weighed the barrel just as a matter of curiosity, he found that it actually weighed 82 pounds. He realized that he had paid for 12 pounds of whisky he had not received. He investigated further, and found that he had been swindled out of several hundred gallons of whisky in this way.

He reported the matter to Washington, and an investigation that has been in progress several months has resulted in astounding developments. In every large city in the country saloon keepers have been paying for thousands of gallons of whisky they did not get.

MEXICO AIDS RAILROADS.

President Diaz Decrees That Rates May Be Increased to Put Receipts on Stable Money Basis.

Dispatches were received in Wall Street from Mexico City yesterday to the effect that on account of the continued depreciation of silver the Government had issued a decree granting such an increase in railroad rates as will practically put the roads on the same basis as if their receipts were in Mexican dollars worth 50 cents in gold. It had been expected for some time that the Mexican Government would anticipate its plan for giving to that country a stable money basis by granting certain privileges to the railroads which would enable them to work on the same basis as if the plan for a stable currency had been put into effect.

Official announcement was not, however, made by the railroads, as it was thought best to wait until President Diaz had issued the decree. This decree has now been issued. In it President Diaz declares that during the remainder of the present year railroads shall be authorised to make a 15 per cent. increase in their tariffs, with the exception of the rates on corn, wheat, cotton, firewood, charcoal, coal, and articles of export.

PRIEST SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

Father McCormick of Stanhope, N. J., Draws Blood, but the Robber Escapes.

PATERSON, N. J., July 27.—Father McCormick, pastor of the Roman Catholic church at Stanhope, had an exciting encounter with a burglar who attempted to rob the rectory there a few nights ago. The burglar succeeded in escaping, but he left behind him a trail of his own blood.

The priest was aroused from sleep by peculiar noises. He went down stairs, after getting his revolver, and saw a man trying to cut the glass in a rear window. The burglar saw the priest about the same time, and whipped out a pistol and fired. The shot went wide, and then the priest had his turn, but he was a poor marksman and succeeded only in wounding the fugitive as he made his way out.

NO LIQUOR FOR INDIANS.

United States Officials Spill Into the Street Intoxicants Sent to the Indian Territory.

ARDMORE, I. T., July 27.—United States officers to-day seized a large quantity of whisky and beer before it had been removed from the train which brought it here, and spilled it into the street. United States Marshal Colbert has issued an order prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian Territory. Substitutes can no longer be sold in the Nation, as officials say the artificial drink "dives" are blinds for the sale of intoxicants.

"Boot-leggers" are becoming numerous as a result of the execution of the prohibition law.

Secretary Hay's Brother Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—A telegram from Harbor Point states that Charles B. Hay, brother of the Secretary of State, is seriously ill, and that an operation is necessary. Mr. Hay once was Mayor of Springfield.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla, In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

THIRTEEN CALIFORNIA CONVICTS BREAK JAIL

Using Warden and Other Officers as Shields They Escape.

In a Desperate Fight a Guard Is Killed, a Turnkey Fatally Stabbed, and Another Official Wounded—Militia Ordered Out.

FOLSOM, Cal., July 27.—Thirteen desperate prisoners confined in the Folsom Penitentiary made a successful break for liberty at the breakfast hour this morning. After a fierce fight in the Captain's office, during which William L. Cotter, a guard, was killed; C. J. Coehrane, a turnkey, was fatally stabbed, and W. C. Palmers, another prison officer, was wounded, the convicts seized arms and ammunition and, using the Warden and other officers as shields, escaped. To-night it is believed they are making for the Bald Mountains. State troops ordered out by Gov. Pardee have gone to the scene.

The convicts made their break for liberty about 7 A. M. They went to the office of R. J. Murphy, Captain of the guard, and seized Warden Wilkinson, his grandson, Harry Wilkinson; Captain Murphy, and several other officers and guards.

A desperate fight took place. The convicts were armed with knives and razors, and with these they assaulted Warden Wilkinson and his officers. The Warden's clothing was slashed into shreds with a razor, but the blade did not touch the flesh. Turnkey Cochrane fought the convicts with a chair, raining blows upon them right and left. Finally he was felled by a knife thrust in the back. Guard Cotter was disemboweled by a cut in the abdo was severely cut on the head. Palmers was severely cut in the head. The floor of the office was covered with blood.

The officers were easily outnumbered, and were soon relieved of their arms. Then, using the officers as shields, the convicts started for the armory on the outskirts of the penitentiary grounds. They passed a Gatling gun on one of the walls, but the guards were afraid to shoot at the convicts for fear of killing the prison officials.

When the armory was reached officers there attempted to interfere, but were quickly overpowered, and the convicts, after fortifying themselves further with rifles, knives, pistols, and ammunition, made a dash for the country.

The convicts, each armed with rifles, marched one on either side of Warden Wilkinson, who was threatened with death if he made an attempt to escape. The officers were told that if any of the pursuers took the life of one of their number they would retaliate, life for life. At Mormon Bridge, about a mile from the penitentiary, the Warden, his grandson, and Capt. Murphy were released and sent back. The others were marched along with the convicts.

Further on the convicts went to a farmer's house, seized his four-horse team and wagon, stripped the house of all its portable valuables, took the farmer with them as a driver, and headed for Bald Mountain.

Evidently it is their intention to reach Alabaster Cave, situated near this mountain. All the convicts are still at large.

Among the officers carried off is General Overseer McDonough. Some fears are felt for his safety, as he bears the especial illwill of the convicts.

Later in the day Gov. Pardee ordered Company H of Placerville to the scene and Company C, Second Infantry, of Nevada City was ordered to be in readiness.

The several hundred remaining prisoners made no attempt to get away, but were quietly returned to their cells and locked up.

Warden Wilkinson was the first to return to the penitentiary. The convicts had taken his hat. Capt. Murphy appeared afterward, minus part of his clothing, and Harry Wilkinson came in.

Warden Wilkinson gives this statement of the affair:

"I went up to the prison, as is my custom, to see the convicts eat their breakfast. I stopped at the meeting place to wait for the prisoners to walk out from breakfast. We were sitting in the office when the line made its appearance from the breakfast room and started for the grounds. Suddenly seven or eight of the prisoners made a rush from their ranks with knives drawn and came directly for us. They were joined by others. I judge there were about fifteen in all.

"Blood began to flow. I saw that it was hopeless to put up a fight against such odds. One of the convicts came up behind my back, reached over with a razor and tried to cut open my abdomen. You can see how my belt is split from end to end, and how my coat is hanging in shreds.

"The convicts got me and Murphy and five other officers, whom they disarmed. They kept us and proceeded to the yard and out of it by the front gate toward the armory. The gatling guns stationed on the hilltops and along the prison walls would have been fired by the guards, but had they done so all of us as well as the prisoners would have been killed. The guards were unable either to rescue us or to prevent the escape of the convicts. As we neared the armory a guard came out, and they seized him. Then took the keys from him, entered the armory, and equipped themselves with all manner of weapons. Then they started along the road toward the Mormon Island bridge. After I had gone about a mile they let me go. They also released Capt. Murphy and my grandson, Harry Wilkinson. The rest of the men they have taken along with them include General Overseer McDonough, Guard John Klensendorf, Guy Jetter, foreman of the rock quarry; Tony Brown, stage driver; Guard L. S. Cortez. And two or three others whose names I have not at hand."

The following is a list of the convicts who escaped:

Fred Howard, San Francisco, fifteen years; robbery.
Mike Muller, Fresno, twelve years; burglary.
J. H. Eldredge, Alameda County, thirty years; burglary.
J. Theron, San Francisco, fifteen years; robbery.
J. H. Wood, San Francisco, life; robbery.
—— Davis, San Francisco, thirty-three years; robbery.
J. J. Allison, San Joaquin, four years; robbery.
Al Murphy, Contra Costa, four years; bigamy.
A. Seabis, Sacramento, twenty-five years; bigamy.
J. Roberts, San Francisco, twenty years; robbery.
J. H. Gordon, Sacramento, forty-five years; robbery.
Ray Fahey, Sacramento, life; robbery.
S. J. Case, Los Angeles, life; robbery.

Folsom Penitentiary is a prison without walls. It is situated in a rocky amphitheatre close to the American River, about twenty miles from Sacramento. The prisoners are locked up at night in the cell house, but during the day they labor in the stone quarries under the supervision of armed guards. On the hills surrounding the prison grounds are watch towers in which the guards, armed with Gatling guns and rifles, are stationed about the hills.

Nearly 1,500 men are confined at Folsom, and it has been the practice to send the most desperate prisoners there. The American River runs through the prison grounds, but its waters are rapid and deep, with high, precipitous bluffs and an escaping prisoner would stand but little chance at crossing.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., July 27.—According to a report received here, a fight between the escaped convicts from Folsom and a posse has taken place near Pilot Hill, in which Fred Howard was killed and A. Scabio wounded. Both men are convicts. The convicts are said to have scattered and to be making for the surrounding woods. A company of militia is en route to Pilot Hill.

Before the fight took place the convicts, who had picked up a number of citizens en route and had compelled them to join their party, had plundered a general merchandise store at Pilot Hill.

CLUNG SIX HOURS TO UPTURNED SAILBOAT.

Three Brooklyn Physicians Faced Death in Tiana Bay—Capsized in a Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 27.—Three Brooklyn physicians last night had a narrow escape from death in the waters of Tiana Bay, a little more than a year ago the scene of the tragic drowning of "Dimple" Lawrence, an event which furnished this little community with the biggest sensation in all its history and a mystery which has not yet been solved.

The three men are Dr. James Glynn of 474 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. O'Connell and a friend, also a physician, who are spending their Summer here. Dr. Glynn is staying at the Green Lawn Cottage and the other two physicians at the Sea Breeze House.

Last night they proposed to have a sail, and accordingly hired a small boat from a local boatman. In their tiny craft they ventured out on the bay, which at times is rather ugly. All went well for a while, and the party was having fine sport, when all of a sudden a heavy northwest squall lashed the waters of the bay into a frenzy of choppy, white-capped seas.

So suddenly did the squall spring up that there was no time to shorten sail. The little boat was capsized in a jiffy, and its three occupants thrown into the water. The craft turned turtle completely, and for a while the three physicians were struggling in the waters just at the time when darkness began to descend upon the bay.

After heroic exertions all three finally succeeded in reaching the boat. With considerable difficulty they managed to get a hold on its side, to which they clung for six hours, calling out loudly for assistance only to find that the wind, which by this time was high, drowned their cries.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning before their cries were heard by Fred Johnson and Edward Penny, who were returning home along the beach. The two men secured a boat, and after considerable search in the darkness succeeded in locating and rescuing the physicians.

INDIAN CONSECRATED PRIEST.

First Red Man to Take Orders in Roman Catholic Church—Ceremony Takes Place in Oklahoma City.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma Territory, July 27.—An extraordinary service was held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Oklahoma City when high mass was said by Father Albert, the first full blooded Indian ever consecrated in a Catholic Church. Father Albert was born and reared in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma Territory, and is a Pottawatomie Indian. He has the erect, manly bearing for which his tribe is noted, although in physique he is somewhat undersized for an Indian. His voice is pleasing, but not strong.

The history of this young Indian priest is interesting. His brightness and acquisitiveness in school attracted the attention of Mother Katherine Drexel, the daughter of the millionaire Drexel of Philadelphia, who maintains numerous Indian missions in Oklahoma Territory. At her own expense Mother Drexel sent the young Indian to the Carlisle Indian School. He was later transferred to the Catholic College at Washington, D. C., to be educated for the priesthood. He was the honor man of his class, and was sent to Rome, where he studied philosophy and theology for four years, being one year in the College of the Pope. Father Albert received the blessing of Pope Leo XIII. shortly before the high Pontiff was stricken with his last illness.

Father Albert a few weeks ago sailed for America, and was consecrated by the Right Rev. Theodore Meerschaert, Bishop of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. His work will be among the people of his own race in the two Territories.

GEORGIA NEGRO PROTECTED.

Prominent Citizens Threaten Him and Are Arrested—He Was Witness Against "Moonshiner."

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 27.—Thomas Gilmore, O. T. Clemons, James Fletcher, and James Alexander, four prominent citizens of Monroe County, have been arrested by United States officers on the charge of having conspired to murder Lucius Brownlee, a negro who was summoned as a witness to give evidence against Gilmore in the Federal court here. Two weeks ago the revenue officers found a large illicit distillery on Gilmore's place. It is charged that he had been operating the still for years, and that he has made thousands of dollars out of the illicit traffic of liquor since Monroe County "went dry." Brownlee was summoned as a witness for the Government, and it was claimed that his evidence would convict Gilmore.

The negro says that Gilmore, Clemons, Fletcher, Alexander, and other white men surrounded the house last night and riddled it with bullets, wounding his wife. Then one of the mob cried:

"This is only a little brush we are giving you; the next time we come we will burn your house. You have two days to leave this county."

Brownlee immediately appealed to United States Judge Emery Speer, who ordered the men arrested. The Judge says there shall be no intimidation of witnesses in his district.

TWO FINED FOR PEONAGE.

Defendants Plead Guilty to the Charge in Alabama Federal Court.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27.—In the United States Circuit Court here to-day James H. Todd and Anderson Hardy pleaded guilty to charges of peonage against them, and were fined $1,000 each.

Hardy was returned from Texas, where he had gone recently to make his home, to stand trial.

Conference on Mob Law at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 27.—A conference will be held here Aug. 10 to 15, at which the recent manifestations of the mob spirit in this country will be discussed. Men of note will deliver addresses on feud assassinations, lynching, and labor riots, their cause, and the means to stamp them out.

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS SENTENCED.

Five Members of House of Delegates Get from Four to Six Years.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Judge Ryan to-day passed sentence on five members of the House of Delegates, four of whom were convicted of bribery and one of perjury in connection with municipal franchise deals. Following are those sentences:

John A. Sheridan, bribery in connection with suburban street railway deal, five years.

T. Edward Albright, bribery, suburban deal, five years.

Henry J. Hannigan, bribery, suburban deal, five years.

Louis Decker, perjury, suburban deal, four years.

Emil Hartmann, bribery, city lighting bill, six years.

All filed appeal bonds in the sum of $10,000 each.

As a Summer day's entertainment nothing can excel the Hudson River Day Line trips.—Adv.

RELIANCE SELECTED TO DEFEND THE CUP

New York Yacht Club Gives Decision on One Trial Race.

Latest Herreshoff Ninety-Footer Easy Victor in First Official Contest—Constitution Will Stay in Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—It was announced by the New York Yacht Club here this afternoon that the Reliance had been selected to defend the America's Cup against Shamrock III. Yesterday the sailing instructions were given out for three official trial races to be held this week, and the first one was sailed to-day. After the race it was decided that the new yacht had sufficiently established her title to the honor of defending the cup, and the announcement was made accordingly. No more trial races will be held.

To-day's race was for thirty miles, fifteen miles to leeward and a fifteen-mile beat back. Reliance, in a breeze that varied from ten miles an hour at the start to a fifteen-mile blow at the finish, defeated Columbia by 4 minutes and 28 seconds and Constitution by 5 minutes and 2 seconds.

At the conclusion of the race a meeting was held aboard ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's steam yacht Rambler, at which were present besides Mr. Ledyard, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Secretary George A. Cormack, and Fleet Captain C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, and J. Malcolm Forbes, all of whom are members of the Committee on the Challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; C. O. Iselin, managing owner of Reliance; August Belmont, managing owner of Constitution; E. D. Morgan, managing owner of Columbia, and the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury K. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales. The meeting lasted for an hour, and at its conclusion the party came ashore in a launch, and Mr. Cormack made the following announcement: "We are satisfied that Reliance is the best boat, and will defend the cup."

Commodore Bourne was asked what action the club would take if after the cup races Sir Thomas Lipton would challenge for the Brenton Reef Cup, as has been rumored. "I suppose we would have to give him a race," replied the Commodore. "If Reliance is successful in defending the America's Cup, we might put Constitution against Shamrock III. to show her class. In that event it might be a little consolation for Constitution."

The Brenton's Reef Cup was taken to England in 1885 by the Genesta, together with the Cape May Cup. Both of these cups were given by James Gordon Bennett many years earlier as challenge cups, the one to be sailed for from Sandy Hook to Brenton's Reef and back, the other from Sandy Hook to Cape May and back. The Genesta, after losing the America's Cup match, sailed for them against the schooner Dauntless and won easily. Both cups were subsequently wrested from the Genesta by the Irex, and later won by the Britannia. The Navahoe recovered the Brenton's Reef Cup from the Britannia in a remarkable race from Cowes to Cherbourg and back in 1893. The Vigilant was to have sailed over the same course with the Britannia for the Cape May Cup in 1894, but was prevented by the loss of her centreboard.

GENERAL SATISFACTION EX

Reliance's speed asserted itself, and four minutes later she had overhauled Columbia, passing her to leeward.

The wind had fallen a little, and Reliance, substituting a smaller spinnaker, began to crawl up on Constitution, and at 12.42 she passed her to windward. When Reliance had drawn ahead, Constitution, with her wind clear, was able to hold the new boat up to the first mark. Reliance rounded in her balloonser at 1:06, and sent up a baby ribbonsail in stops for the windward work, homeward. Constitution was right behind Reliance at the outer mark, and the times of rounding for the three yachts were:

	First Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	1:10:06	1:39:40
Constitution	1:10:30	1:40:00
Columbia	1:14:48	1:43:48

In the fifteen-mile run Reliance had gained 20 seconds on Constitution and 3 minutes and 8 seconds on Columbia, Constitution's gain over Columbia, being 3 minutes and 22 seconds.

WHERE RELIANCE GAINED.

Reliance and Constitution went on the port tack at 1:21, but Columbia, which had tacked around the mark, went on the starboard tack ten seconds later, and went hunting her own course home, while Reliance and Constitution stuck close to each other. It was partly for this reason that Columbia was able to make so big a gain, for she found a fresher breeze. There was wind enough for all hands, however, as it breezed up to 14 knots and was increasing. At 2:10, when Reliance and Constitution took the starboard tack, Reliance, by consistently pointing higher, had opened out a mile between herself and Constitution, and gained more as the breeze freshened. Columbia was fast creeping up on the Constitution. Reliance had the starboard tack across the finish line, while the others tacked as they finished. The times and the elapsed times for the windward boat home were as follows:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	3:04:09	1:54:03
Columbia	3:10:11	1:58:23
Constitution	3:09:16	1:58:45

Reliance had gained 4 minutes and 42 seconds on Constitution and 1 minute and 59 seconds on Columbia, Columbia's gain on Constitution being 3 minutes and 22 seconds.

The calling off of the official trials does not affect the series of race to-morrow and Thursday. The ninety-footers will not enter, but there is a cup for the Buzzard Bay and Newport class of thirty-footers.

The Lasca, recently here, started here to-day in a 290-mile race to and around Nantucket Shoals to a finish line at the Scotland Lightship. The schooners were the Thistle, belonging to Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club; the Ingomar, hailing this year for the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and the Lasca, recently purchased abroad by Robert H. McCurdy. The start was made at 10:10, and the Thistle went over the line first at 10:16:30, with Ingomar close behind her at 10:17:00, and Lasca third, at 10:18:40. Ingomar and Lasca carried spinnakers to port. Ingomar was so close behind Thistle, however, that she was able to blanket the latter, and she passed her at 10:20. When Thistle got her wind clear again, she began to make up the lost distance.

The Thistle is of 235 tons and 150 feet over all, 110 feet on the water line, 28 feet beam, 18 feet deep, and 14 feet draught. She is a keel vessel.

The Lasca is 121.23 tons gross and 115.1 tons net. She is 110 feet over all, 80 feet 9 inches on the water line, 28 feet beam, 11 feet 2 inches deep, and 10 feet 5 inches draught. She is a centreboard craft.

The Ingomar is of 142 tons gross and 113 tons net. She is 127 feet over all, 87 feet on the water line, 24 feet beam, and 14 feet draught. She is a keel vessel.

SHAMROCKS IN DRY DOCK.

Work on Underbodies Finished and Yachts Will Sail To-day.

The Shamrocks in dry dock at the Erie Basin were objects of much interest to visitors yesterday. The enamel on the underbody of the challenger was touched up in places, while the old boat was given a new coat of paint above the bilges. The bronze below the bilges was thoroughly polished. Work was finished by night and the yachts will be floated out of the dock at 4 o'clock this morning. They will be towed immediately to the Hook and taken out for a spin during the day.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Sailmaker Ratsey were at the Basin in the forenoon, and in the afternoon they went up to Staten Island on the tug Cruiser for the challenger's new mainsail, which will be bent on this morning. Within an hour after the Cruiser's arrival the mainsail was on board and she left at once on the return trip to the Basin. The steam yacht Erin is coaling at Hoboken. She took on over 850 tons of coal.

Among the visitors to the Shamrocks yesterday were Capt. Walker, who will have charge of the revenue cutters to patrol the course during the match, and John Hyslop, ex-measurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Both gentlemen expressed great admiration for the lines of the challenger.

SIR THOMAS ON THE CHOICE.

Shamrock III.'s Owner Confident That Reliance is the Best Boat on This Side.

Sir Thomas Lipton was found last night at the Crystal Gardens of the New York Theatre, where he was witnessing a farce entitled, "Lifting the Cup." He had received no official notification of the selection of the defender, though he was advised of the fact by a private telegram received during the performance. When asked for his opinion of the selection he said:

"The New York Yacht Club Committee has always done the right thing in the past, and I think it has done it this time. Indeed, there was nothing else to do. If I had been one of the judges I should certainly have done the same thing. From the general showing of the Reliance, as well as from what I saw of her myself, in the race I went to Newport to witness, I am satisfied she is the best boat.

"As for ourselves we want to sail against the best boat and not against the second best. Above everything else we want the best boat to win. We fully realize that it means a serious business to beat the Reliance, and we are making every effort to get Shamrock III. in the best condition possible. I do not think I have brought over the best boat that has thus far come, I know it. If I do not succeed it will not be for want of honestly trying."

Mr. Fife would not say anything, but Col. Neill remarked that there could be no doubt that the committee had selected wisely. Everybody, on the other side of the ocean has expected the Reliance would be chosen, and he himself was confident she is the best boat of the three.

Sir Thomas and his party occupied two taxes, which were ornamented with a profuse display of his private signal, the Shamrock on a field of gold. At the entrance of the theatre was displayed the burgee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Sir Thomas's party included Designer William Fife, Baron de Brabant, Col. D. Neill, Dr. Neale, C. C. Wilson, Jr., H. Hire Davies, John Westwood, and W. M. Duncan.

HELD AS CONEY ISLAND FAGIN.

Police Say Dexter Employed Boy Pickpockets at Resort.

John Dexter, twenty-seven years old, of 10 Forsyth Street, Manhattan, was arrested by a Coney Island detective last night on suspicion of being a Fagin. With him were two boys, Harry Greenburg of 118 Monroe Street and Harry Cohen of 46 Essex Street, both sixteen years old, who were arrested on suspicion of being pickpockets.

Detective Reynolds, who made the arrest, said he had seen Dexter wait outside several places of amusement while Cohen and Greenburg would enter and return later with money, which they would give to Dexter. A large amount of money in small change was found in Dexter's pockets.

The three were held for examination before Magistrate Voorhies this morning.

LITTLE GIRL FIRED BARN.

Now in Poughkeepsie Jail Charged with Incendiarism—Wanted to See the Firemen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 27.—Josephine Smalley, a fifteen-year-old girl employed by Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Pritchard of Tivoli, was brought to the Dutchess County Jail last night to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of arson. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn Dr. Pritchard's barn a few days ago, and the next night a like attempt succeeded. Dr. Pritchard offered a reward of $200, and the village offered $250 more.

Chief of Police McCabe went from here to Tivoli yesterday and secured a confession from the girl, who said her motive was to see the firemen. She threw a flask of kerosene near the barn so as to make it appear that a gang was the incendiary. Dr. Pritchard took the girl from an orphan home in Albany nine months ago. Her home was in Brewster.

MURPHY IS FOUND GUILTY

Quick Verdict Against ex-Treasurer of Stonecutters.

Jury Instructed Not to Consider How Union Got the Money Misappropriated—Evidence of Prisoner's Wife.

After only twenty minutes' deliberation a jury in Judge Newburger's court yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty against Lawrence Murphy, ex-Treasuyer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, who has been on trial there for a week, charged with appropriating $12,000 of the funds of that organization. Murphy, who will be sentenced on Friday, can be sent to prison for ten years for the crime, but his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, said yesterday that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The trial has been attended by sensational disclosures regarding a system of "fines" and "assessments" on the employers practiced by a group of men in the Stonecutters' Union, and the testimony yesterday went to further illustrate the methods used. Assistant District Attorney Nott declared that District Attorney Jerome has taken up that end of the case and instituted a searching investigation.

John McGarry, a Trustee of the Stonecutters' Union, testified regarding the splitting up of the $9,600 fund which was kept in a deposit vault with the Lawyers' Surety Company. He said this was the only time he had ever known money to be divided among the Trustees. In answer to a question from Mr. McIntyre, the witness said he had been told there was such a thing as a "secret committee," which handled all the money of the union, but later he corrected himself and declared that this task devolved upon the Executive Committee of the organization.

John B. Smithson, another Trustee who shared in the division of the fund, told the jury that he had heard of a secret committee besides the Executive Committee, but that he did not know the functions of the former.

"Murphy told me," Edward Rowan testified regarding a visit in the Tombs, "that he had $5,000 left, and that he was willing to surrender this if I saw to it that he was set free. I told him I could do nothing in the matter, as the District Attorney would not consider such a proposition as that. Then Murphy said that what he wished for was to be a free man again, and that no stain should rest upon his wife and little children, and that he guessed he would use the money to fight the case instead."

At that point Murphy broke down. His head sank on the table in front of him, and as he raised it again his eyes were filled with tears.

"You broke bread in this man's house," said Mr. McIntyre on cross-examination. "Murphy befriended you and got you a job, and yet when you had interviewed him in the Tombs you went and told the District Attorney all about it, and you appear here as a witness for the prosecution?"

"I told Mrs. Murphy when she asked me not to appear against her husband," was the reply; "that I could not help it; that it all lay with the District Attorney. It is true Murphy got me a job in Washington, but I never broke bread in his house."

Mr. McIntyre called as his first witness James E. Rankin, who, with Col. Andrew D. Baird and James McLaren, constituted the committee of the Boss Stonecutters' Association which met a committee of the union in Brooklyn in March last year and "fined" them $10,000 to settle a strike which had lasted only one day. The $10,000 is part of the money Murphy appropriated. Mr. Rankin testified regarding what had taken place at the meeting, at which he said Murphy was not present. The union committee at first demanded $50,000 to settle the strike. Messrs. Baird and McLaren gave corroborative testimony upon this point.

Mrs. Teresa Murphy, wife of the defendant, then took the stand. Her husband wept as she testified. She said that she had been married for years and had five children, one of them born since her husband had been incarcerated in the Tombs.

"You have no one to depend upon for support but your husband?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I don't answer that question," Judge Newburger admonished. "The law assumes that."

At this point Murphy began to weep.

"Don't feel bad about it, Larrie," exclaimed the wife from the witness stand. "It will all come out right."

"Stop this!" warned the court. "I will have nothing more of this here, even if it be necessary to remove the witness."

"What Trustees did you see come to your husband's house?" was the next question.

"McGarry and Hagan and Rowan and—yes, Putney was there also, and there were many other members of the union," Mrs. Murphy replied.

Q.—Did you see any money paid out? A.—Yes, both in my house and in Tappan's saloon, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where I followed them one night when they had come and taken my husband out with them. I heard them laugh and say, "Here, we will have this on the bosses, and then we'll call it another." Larrie staid out until after 12 and I and my children—"

"Stop!" said Judge Newburger sharply, whereupon he ordered the stenographer to strike it all out. Then he turned to Mr. McIntyre and told him that he could put in a proper defense, but that this kind of a defense was not the proper one.

"How much money did you see paid out?" she then was asked.

"Oh, lots and lots. There was a big bundle of bills of $5 and $10. The Trustees generally came on Sunday, but the others got coming all of the time. Jack Black got $5,000, and Trail got $1,000. I saw the money counted. Hagan, McGarry, and Donald Call also got money."

Mr. Nott asked only a few questions. Before she left the stand, however, Mrs. Murphy insisted that she must make a statement.

"This is what I want to say, Mr. Nott," she began. "There never was a better husband than Larrie, and he—"

"Leave the stand!" ordered Judge Newburger. "We do not want to hear any more of that. Officer, see that this woman leaves the stand."

Mr. Nott in rebuttal called the Trustees named, who all denied that they had received any money from Murphy.

Mr. McIntyre in his summing up made a fierce onslaught on the system of fines brought to light in the testimony for the defense and contended that the money Murphy was accused of stealing was not the property of the union, which therefore could not properly make a complaint against him.

Mr. Nott said the only question before the jury was whether Murphy had received the money and failed to account for it. If they found this, he said, they must convict the defendant. Judge Newburger in his charge declared the jury had nothing to do with the actions of the union, but merely with the actions of Murphy.

CHILD AND TWO WOMEN FALL INTO EAST RIVER.

All of Them Saved—Exciting Time at a Williamsburg Recreation Pier.

When Johnny Quirk, eleven years old, of 143 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, dropped into the East River from the recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street last evening the accident was followed by the dropping into the water of two women, Mrs. Hortense Callahan of 121 Kent Avenue and Miss Clara Walsh, who lives at 54 North Fifth Street. Both had narrow escapes from drowning.

The pier was crowded with women and children when the child lost his balance, and when he fell into the water there was intense excitement on the dock, the women crowding the front and side of the pier. Many women screamed.

Thomas Brantigan, an employe of the Dock Department, who was on the other end of the dock, jumped to the boy's rescue. The tide was running strong at the time. It was while the women were craning their necks to catch a glimpse of the boy that Mrs. Callahan and Miss Walsh dropped overboard.

While Brantigan had his hands full in trying to save the boy, other men on the dock threw lines to the two women, which they seized and held until a small boat with a number of men in it picked them and the boy up and landed them on the dock.

FEDERAL PRINTERS UNEASY.

President's Ruling in Foreman Miller's Case Virtually Makes Government Printing Office an "Open" Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—There was no change in the situation to-day at the Government Printing Office. Assistant Foreman Miller performed his accustomed duties. There is a feeling among the employes of unrest as to the outcome in the immediate future. The union men realise that their former prestige has suffered by a precipitate collision with the Government, and they feel humiliated that they have been compelled to set their rules aside and work with a man who has been expelled from one of their organizations.

There was a long discussion at a meeting to-night at Typographical Hall of the situation arising over the reinstatement of Miller. The meeting was attended by two representatives of the International Bookbinders' Brotherhood, Messrs. J. W. Daugherty, its General Secretary, and J. A. Espry, the Financial Secretary-Treasurer; by the Presidents and Secretaries of the various allied organizations represented in the Government Printing Office, and also by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. After the meeting the statement was made that no definite action of any character had been taken, and that the time had been consumed in discussion. No time was set for another meeting, and it is said that the present preference is to wait for a time to see what action Public Printer Palmer will take in the case of Miller, against whom charges of unfitness have been preferred.

Aside from the immediate interest aroused in the matter by Miller's reinstatement, the members of the various organizations represented see their realize that there is a broader aspect to the whole case. They feel that the President's ruling in Miller's case virtually makes the Government Printing Office an "open" shop, in which a man or woman may be employed whether members of any union or not. They are very anxious that the Chief Executive find some way in which his ruling may be modified so that this condition of affairs will not arise.

A general committee of three representing the labor unions of the city to-day called upon the Civil Service Commission to make inquiry as to whether a certificate of reinstatement would be issued to members of the unions employed by the Government in case they should go on strike. The Commissioners replied that the inquiry was largely hypothetical, and that the bridge would be crossed when reached."

A formal protest was filed to-day by the Bookbinders' Union against working with Miller, the explanation being made that this action was taken by direction of the international council, and that they would do nothing to disturb the status until there had been an adjustment of the contract.

The charges against Miller will be considered on their merits and in accordance with civil service regulations. Miller will be given opportunity to answer the charges, and when the inquiry is closed and the Public Printer acts the case will go to the Civil Service Commissioners, and be reviewed if there shall be request for the opinion and recommendation of the commission. The test will come when the decision in the case is made by the Public Printer. If the charges shall not be sustained the bookbinders will be confronted by their rule which forbids them to work with an expelled member of their association.

One of two things must follow—a rescinding of the rule or a "walk out." Many members favor the former course.

PANAMA SITUATION GRAVE.

So Reports Consul General Gudger—Possible Bearing of the Coup on the Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Consul General Gudger, at Panama, has made the following report by cable to the State Department of the episode at that city:

"Last night about 10 o'clock, soldiers, headed by the Commander in Chief, searched the Governor's house. The Governor escaped. Tried to reach the Consulate, but intercepted. Took refuge at the house of an American. Streets lined with soldiers. Arrested Secretary of State, Chief of Police, and departmental employes. Department has money."

Mr. Gudger further reported that the "trouble arose because of the failure of the Governor to pay National troops. Troops were withdrawn at 2 o'clock this morning."

Another dispatch was received to-day from Mr. Gudger saying the Governorship had been tendered, but it is not known to whom. He added that the situation is grave.

Acting Secretary Loomis has decided to await further advices before taking action. It happens that the navy is weak on the Pacific side at this moment, owing to the absence of the Pacific Squadron in Alaskan waters. But in case of need either the Bancroft or the Panther on the Gulf side could be speedily dispatched to Colon and a detachment of marines sent by railroad to Panama.

An opinion expressed outside the Colombian Legation concerning the affair at Panama is to the effect that the Government at Bogota had determined to obtain a firm hold on the isthmus in view of the rumors of a feeling of unrest there due to the uncertainty as to the fate of the treaty.

CIGARS TO THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Treasury Department a box cigars and $100 received from the Department of Texas. It appears that Col. Clem, Chief Quartermaster in that State, found the cigars on his desk, and upon opening it discovered that it was from a contractor who was doing some work under his supervision. In the box was the money. The Colonel was indignant, and referred the matter to Gen. Fred Grant, commanding the department.

The contractor acknowledged sending the cigars by a messenger boy, but said he did not know anything about the money. Gen. Grant thought that under such circumstances nothing could be done by prosecuting the man for attempted bribery, and so he sent the cigars and money to the War Department, whence they were transferred to the Treasury. Like all other unclaimed funds. The cigars subsequently were sold for $3, which was added to the $100.

SENATOR KEAN TO HELP DIRECT THE CAMPAIGN.

Will Manage New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania for Republicans in Next National Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is said that plans for the next National Republican campaign include the installment of Senator Kean of New Jersey as manager for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Senator has been successful as a mollifier and arbitrator, and it is assumed that his qualities in that direction will be valuable in view of the factional differences in the States named.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is to be active in the management of the campaign in his own and adjoining States, while Senator Lodge will be relied upon to see after the party's interests in the New England States.

SAYS HE NEEDS NO PENSION.

Indiana Soldier Writes to Commissioner That His Services Are Not Entitled to Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Commissioner Ware has received a surprising letter from an Indiana soldier who recently made application for a pension.

"Kindly withdraw and cancel all papers in relation to claim for pension," says the writer. "I do not need it, and the services rendered do not, in my judgment, entitle me to it."

The letter is signed by Walter Vail, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and is dated from Michigan City on July 21.

Delano's Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — President Roosevelt has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano of the navy. Delano was court-martialed because of irregularities in his pay accounts.

HUSBAND UNDER ARREST IN SEWER MYSTERY

Mount Vernon Body Identified as Mrs. Martin Ebelt.

Evidence Given by Relatives at Inquest Damaging to Husband, a Truck Driver.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—The young woman who was strangled with a shoestring and whose body was found in a sewer in what is known as the east side of Mount Vernon yesterday, was Mrs. Gussie Ebelt of this city, as was learned to-day. The police suspect that she was murdered by her husband, Martin Ebelt, and therefore they went to White Plains this afternoon and arrested him. He is held pending further investigation into the circumstances surrounding the woman's strange death.

Hundreds of persons had visited the Morgue, and all had failed to recognise the body until, shortly after noon, two policemen brought Godfried Eichel, a laborer, to the house of the dead. As soon as the cloth was removed the man shouted: "My God! it's Gussie," and wept for several minutes. When he was composed he explained that Gussie was his stepdaughter, the wife of Martin Ebelt. Later his wife, the mother, came and verified the identification.

Then Chief of Police Foley, Sergt. Grant, and Coroner Weisendanger set out in a buggy for White Plains, where they knew the husband was working. Ebelt was the man last seen with his wife when she started out Friday evening on that walk from which she never returned. And then their married life had been full of troubles and quarrels, some of them of recent date. These things directed the suspicions of the police.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebelt lived with the husband's mother, at 359 Franklin Avenue, Mount Vernon. The wife was a mere girl—only sixteen—when she was married, two years ago, by the Rev. Stephen Graham, in the Trinity Episcopal Church in this city. Both she and her husband had resided here all their lives.

Ebelt has no trade, and works at whatever he can find to do. Last week he took a job as driver of a telephone line construction wagon for James McCaffery, a contractor now employed by the New York Telephone Company. The wife many times had begged him to let her work out as a servant, but he had refused.

Friday evening, however, he went home and, according to testimony given at the inquest this evening, told his wife that he had procured a place for her in a home on Wolf's Lane, a road that extends into Pelham Manor from this city and has many fine residences. Some time after 8 o'clock that night he and his wife left their home. He told the folks he was going to take her to the place where she was to "live out."

Ebelt did not tell his mother whose house they were going to, and when the couple had been gone perhaps ten minutes she called her other son, Paul, who is fourteen years old, and told him to run along and see where Gussie was going to work. On the witness stand Paul said to-night that he and Joseph Sullivan, a boy of his own age, living near by, followed Ebelt and his wife to Gramatan Avenue and Sixth Street, where they lost track of them. It was in Sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, that the body of Mrs. Ebelt was found.

"What did you do then?" Coroner Weisendanger asked.

"We went back home," responded the boy.

"When next did you see Martin, your brother, and Gussie's husband?"

"About fifteen or twenty minutes later, I think."

"And where was that?"

"At our home."

"What did he do and say?"

"He was sweating when he came up on the porch," said the young witness. "He just said that he had taken Gussie to the place, and that the lady wanted her to stay there, and she did. He said she was going to get $4 a week."

Mrs. Ebelt, the mother-in-law, had understood that Gussie would return on Sunday for some more clothes. According to the testimony of Mrs. Tillie Mitchell, a sister of Ebelt, she did not do so. Neither she nor her husband, however, made inquiries after her. Mrs. Mitchell said that Ebelt was at her house on Saturday evening until about 10 o'clock, but there was no mention of the name of Gussie. He called there at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it being his birthday, but the wife was not discussed then.

Mrs. Anna McCabe, who lives at 595 Franklin Avenue, next door to the Ebelts, testified that she was talking with Mrs. Gussie Ebelt shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday evening. She had seen her leave the place with her husband a little later. The next day she saw Ebelt, but not his wife. He told her that Gussie had gone to work out.

The police and the Coroner have refrained from making public any evidence they may have other than the testimony adduced at the inquest to-night. It is understood that the rope with which the body was lowered into the sewer was exactly like that used by the telephone construction company with which Martin Ebelt worked; also that a piece of shoestring, just like that with which the young woman was strangled, was found in the man's coat pocket when he was arrested. The quarrels he had with her are said by relatives to have been over his wife's conduct.

Whether or not Martin Ebelt really had engaged a place for his wife is not known. He told several persons that she was going to work for a family on Wolf's Lane. But a canvass of the houses on that road by detectives did not develop any place where any girl had been employed last week or who was expected or received on Friday evening. Ebelt was not placed on the stand to-night, and Coroner Weisendanger said that the man had made no statement whatever to him or to the police.

The murdered woman was the daughter of Mrs. Catharine Sloat, who married Godfreid Eichel, a laborer living at 10 North Tenth Street, this city. By her first husband Mrs. Sloat had four children—Gussie, Minnie, Mrs. Edward Compton, employed by the Steinway Piano Company in New York City, and Herman, who is a Sergeant in the Seventy-first Coast Artillery, now stationed in Washington State.

REUNITED BY SICK CHILD.

Toy Pistol Accident to Little George Huber Brought About Reconciliation of His Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—United over what was thought to be the deathbed of their young son, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Huber of Peapack have settled all their differences.

The couple had been separated for five years over some trivial matter. Mrs. Huber lived at Peapack with her boy. Mr. Huber lived at Pluckamin, a few miles away. Although they never spoke to each other, little George was a frequent visitor at his father's home.

George enjoyed himself on July 4, and as he had a few cartridges left he took them down to Pluckamin a few days after the holiday to show his father how he could shoot a pistol. His shooting was not a success, for he lacerated his hand by the explosion of one of the cartridges. A few days later tetanus developed, and it was feared he would die. Before his jaws became locked he cried piteously for his father, and when Mrs. Huber felt that her boy was going to die she sent a messenger post haste for her husband. There was an affecting meeting at the bedside of the little sufferer, and when the doctors announced that he would recover the parents in their joy became reconciled.

HELD IN UPSET CARRIAGE.

Dover (N. J.) Residents in an Accident Due to an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 27.—Excise Commissioner and Mrs. George Singleton and their child, with ex-Mayor S. R. Bennett, yesterday afternoon were thrown from a carriage when their horses were frightened by an automobile.

When the team started to run Mr. Singleton and Mr. Bennett each pulled on a rein until both the nigh horse's rein and the off-horse's bit broke. The carryall was turned up side down, with four occupants under it, but bystanders at that moment seized the horses and prevented the prisoners being more seriously hurt.

MAYOR HEARD PETITION IN A CASE OF LOVE

Refused to Interfere in Suit of Colon Youth for a Heart.

Young Man Then Journeys Here in Search of Girl He Met in Tropic City and Her Uncle Has Him Arrested.

Edward Buchanan Knight, twenty-five years old, who says he is Assistant Secretary of the Panama Railroad at Colon, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct on complaint of J. Fischer of 963 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Fischer alleged in his complaint that Knight was trying to force his attentions upon Ella Fischer, the fourteen-year-old niece of the complainant, and had sent threatening letters to the house. The letters were produced in court, and Knight was placed under $300 bonds to keep the peace for three months. Every effort was made by the Fischer family to keep the matter quiet, but when they learned last night that some of the facts were known Mr. Fischer and his niece told their side of the story.

According to Mr. Fischer, he had a brother who lived for many years at Colon, and who made a small fortune while he was there in the mercantile line. His wife died several years ago, leaving him with six children, Ella being the eldest. The girl was brought up in Colon, and although she is but a girl in years, she is well developed and exceptionally pretty.

Last September Mr. Fischer's brother wrote him from Panama that he was ill and feared he was dying, and asked him to take the children North to live with him. This Mr. Fischer did. His brother died last December, and Mr. Fischer went to Colon to attend the funeral, taking his pretty niece with him. They stayed at Colon several weeks before returning North. During the visit Ella met Edward Knight. She says that he fell desperately in love with her at first sight, and that she scarcely knew him when he asked her to marry him. The girl says that she stoutly refused at first, but that the man threatened her, and fearing some tragedy she gave him some encouragement. She says that she also promised to write to him when she returned North.

She answered one or two letters, and then, on the advice of her uncle, she stopped the correspondence. She received many letters from him after that, she says. At first they were pleading and then threatening.

Mr. Fischer says that about a month ago Knight wrote a letter to Mayor Low in which he told his tale of love and asked the Mayor to intercede with him for the girl, saying that he thought she was being prevented from writing to him. According to Mr. Fischer, Mayor Low had a detective sent to the house to make inquiries. When the detective learned the story, he reported to Mayor Low, and the latter dictated a letter to Knight in which he said that he could not aid the lover.

Mr. Fischer says that Knight then wrote to the Police Department and asked the officials to assist him. He says the police paid no attention to the communication.

Mr. Fischer says that Knight then came North, arriving in the city a few days ago. He located the Fischer home, and called there. He was told that his presence was not welcome and was forbidden the house. It is alleged that he then wrote threatening letters to Mr. Fischer with the result that the latter went to the Morrisania Court and swore out a warrant charging him with disorderly conduct.

"I know nothing against the character of this young man," said Mr. Fischer, "and I am undoubtedly infatuated with Ella; but she is only a child. She is attending a public school here in the Bronx and has not entered the high school as yet."

PRESIDENT'S GUARDS ALERT.

Vague Rumor at Oyster Bay of Intruder Attempting to Reach Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 27.—The villagers had a rumor this morning that there had been something like an attempt on the part of some one to reach the President. The rumor had its start from the fact that some time last night some one took the rowboat of George Stoddard, a well-known lawyer, and used it to make a landing out on the neck not far from the Sagamore Hill property. The Secret Service men who were on guard last night at Sagamore Hill heard no one stirring in the vicinity and the dogs which aid them in their all-night watch were not disturbed, as they would have been had any one approached anywhere near the house. There are three of these dogs, and their round of patrol is constant. The officers who have been at watch at the house say that not even an inmate of the house can move about without the dogs giving the alarm. One night recently the coachman had occasion to visit the house late, and came silently out of the shadow, and before the Secret Service man, toward whom he was advancing, saw him, he was almost knocked down by the rush of a big Newfoundland.

The danger of a night attack on the President is very slight, as the approaches to the house are too well guarded, but since the shooting of Czolgosz, which occurred recently it takes very little to start a rumor in the village.

The President played tennis this morning with his son Theodore, and then received John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, and recently advanced to the same position in the Argentine Republic. They had a long talk, the Minister leaving in the early afternoon for New York.

In the afternoon the President enjoyed bathing in the high tide. The section of the Second Battalion which is in camp near here expects a visit from the President on Wednesday, but nothing official has been heard of this. Secretary Barnes says he does not know that the President intends to make this trip. The reserves expect the President and Oliver Shaw, Chief Scout, is in command of the detachment now in camp.

NEW YORKER DIES ON TRAIN.

John Palmgren's Body Taken from Car for Inquest in Wisconsin.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 27.—John Palmgren of 127 Liberty Street, New York died on a west-bound Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha train to-day of heart disease, and his body was taken off here for an inquest. He had a ticket from Newark, N. J., to Minneapolis and $220 in money.

The City Directory of New York contains no record of a John Palmgren.

New Connection for Southern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—At a meeting of the holders of the trust stock certificates of the International Construction Company to-day the capital stock of the corporation was increased from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. This company is doing the construction work for the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railroad. The object of the increase of capital is to provide for the construction of a branch line from San Angelo, Texas, to Spofford, Texas, where connection will be made with the Southern Pacific. The branch is to connect with the Mexican International at Laredo.

Lumbering in Fire-Swept Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—Lumbering that will furnish work for two or three years has been begun on a number of large tracts of Adirondack lands recently burned over by devastating forest fires. The territory comprises many square miles and is situated in the sections of North Hudson, Eaba Mills, Boreas River, Twin Ponds, and Slide Brook.

Negligee Shirt Sale!

A-horse or a-foot, negligee shirts stand for summer comfort—that's a fact. And here's another fact—we're giving bigger and better shirt values than may be had in any other store in New York. You'd better come galloping along at a lively gait if you want to share in this lot just placed on sale at

55c. the Shirt.

You can choose from shirts that usually retail at $1 and $1.50—plain or pleated bosoms, in plain white and neat striped and figured madras—cuffs attached or detached. Sizes 14 to 18 on sale now at 55c. each.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway. Houston St.

FIGHTING FISH PEDDLERS

Tenement Janitors Aid Dealers' Association in Crusade.

Sanitary Law Broken and Unwholesome Food Sold—Plans to Get Evidence Against Violators.

The Fish Dealers' Protective Association, which is co-operating with the Health Department in the crusade against the illegal peddling of fish, held a meeting last night at 644 Eighth Avenue. Many of the members of the association present also represented the Fish Cutters and Oyster Openers' Union, so that employers and employes met for a common purpose. The Janitors' Association and the Sabbath Observance Association, while not represented by delegates, are working in the war on the peddlers, and letters were received from tenement house owners pledging financial and moral support in the work.

W. W. Greenwood acted as Chairman of the meeting. Henry J. Newman of the Fish Dealers' Association and Charles Reynolds, the Corresponding Secretary, sat beside him as advisers, the organization being a new one, where parliamentary procedure was not so certain that it was commonplace, and to do the right thing was the uppermost sentiment.

The organization, through the members of the Fish Cutters and Oyster Openers' Union, had sent out during the last week requests to 10,000 janitors in the city, asking them to send information in regard to the fish peddlers of the city. The many communications from the janitors were wonderfully alike. They said that peddlers invaded the tenements with hoarse cries of fish for sale, and that after weighing and then cleaning the fish in the hallways, they left the refuse at the doors of customers. They smeared the hallways and dirtied the stairways, and did as they pleased.

On motion of Mr. Wellman it was agreed that perhaps the best plan of campaign against the peddlers who, since they cannot legally sell their wares from pushcarts, carry about baskets with fish in them, would be to beg for information from tenement house dwellers and others. This would put the crusaders in the way of gaining necessary evidence.

It was urged that all complaints should be sent to the Fish Dealers' Protective Association, 604 Eighth Avenue. It was particularly desired that the informants should give their names and addresses, these to be held inviolate. Investigation would be made into the complaints, and they would be sent to Health Commissioner Lederle.

In support of his motion, Mr. Wellman said:

"We have a just cause and have the support of all honest people. In the letters received from janitors we are told that they have the greatest difficulty in keeping the fish peddlers out of their houses. The Women's Auxiliaries have furnished valuable evidence, and we now have five men under arrest who are to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions.

"They are charged with selling without a license. No one can get such a license, and the remarkable thing is that the police have failed to understand this when complaints have been made to them. They say a peddler has a license, and when they go to investigate they find that he has fled. The policeman cannot follow off his beat.

"Another thing is the selling underweight, and we believe the five men we have caused to be arrested will be confronted with their own scales in such a way as to prove that they sold less than two pounds of fish for three pounds. Then, too, we charge them with having bought condemned fish when it was on the way to the dumps from the drivers of the wagons. We are sure that we will prove our case with the abundance of evidence we have. Here is a letter which I have answered by asking the writer to communicate with our association:

"I am a janitor in a tenement house and I want to know if fish peddling is allowed in tenement houses. My tenants complain that they are annoyed by peddlers who enter the house by way of the roofs and basements and yards screaming 'Fish for sale!' They leave the rubbish wherever they clean the fish. People coming in and out of the house come in contact with their baskets and upon making complaint are insulted by the peddlers, largely Greeks and Italians. They claim to have licenses. I would like to know if there is any way of keeping these people from getting licenses. The police will not arrest them.

"I have many such letters, and they are all proof of an intolerable nuisance. With the aid of the owners of tenements who are with us, the janitors, our two co-operating organizations, the Health Department, the Mayor, whose secretary will personally investigate with me the conditions I complain of, and many of the labor unions, we will win in our fight against the peddlers."

Mr. Wellman's resolution was unanimously adopted. He then read an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES on the pushcart nuisance. He asked that it be made clear to the public that the fish dealers were not seeking a monopoly of the trade, but that they could not compete with those who used false weights, sold at times tainted fish, paid no rent, and were not forced to pay the costs that came from real observance of the sanitary requirements of the law.

Railroads Plan a Joint Line.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It is reported here that preliminary arrangements have been completed by the Missouri Pacific and Frisco system to build a joint line down the west side of the Mississippi River from Memphis to Baton Rouge. By this arrangement the two systems will have considerable parallel track building, and both will have access to the territory covered by the line and reached by its connections.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—318 First Avenue; Jacob Margrotaky; damage, $25.

6:20 A. M.—331 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; John M. Conio; damage trifling.

9:20 A. M.—438 West Forty-second Street; S. W. Mayer; damage, $5.

9:20 A. M.—1,024 Westchester Avenue; Erastus Jones; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—172 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Samuel Bergoffer; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—21 Monroe Street; Jacob Gordon; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—209 Clinton Street; Samuel Solomon; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—415 East Ninety-first Street; Louis Kearn; damage, $100.

3:15 P. M.—531 Broome Street

CONCLAVE PREPARATIONS

Cardinals' "Cells" Being Hurriedly Got Ready.

Lots for the Apartments Drawn—About 500 People to be Lodged—Cardinal Gibbons's Modest Quarters.

ROME, July 27.—The Vatican resembles an anthill, so feverish is the work of preparing the part of the building set aside for the conclave. Before 1870 conclaves were held in the Quirinal Palace, one long wing of which was always ready without any special preparation. But in the case of the Vatican, apartments for each Cardinal have to be specially prepared, and as there are sixty-four Cardinals, the amount of work involved is very great.

The section destined for the conclave comprises, on the ground floor of the Vatican, the three suites of rooms which surround the famous Court of San Damaso, the rooms under the late Pope's apartments, and the tower with the rooms about the Sala Ducale. On the second floor the rooms about the Loggia Raphael and the Pontifical offices, including all the apartments formerly occupied by Cardinal Rampolla, who has left the Vatican altogether, will be used. The whole will furnish lodging for about 500 persons.

The Sistine Chapel, as in the case of the last conclave, will be used for the meetings of the Cardinals and the balloting. There, after three solemn funeral services, which begin to-morrow, will be erected a throne for each Cardinal. Over the thrones will be baldacchinos, or canopies, attached to the wall behind. The moment a new Pope is elected he will lower his baldacchino as a token of his new dignity. The Paulina Chapel will be used for the celebration of high mass every morning of the conclave.

The gendarmes and Palatine Guards will be transferred to the building in the Belvedere Courtyard, where the poor pilgrims were lodged during the last jubilee, the gendarmes' barracks being transformed into kitchens, pantries, &c. The Belvedere Courtyard has been converted into general quarters for the carpenters and other workmen. The courtyard is quite unrecognizable. The long lines of glass windows of the Loggia Raphael have been painted up to a certain height, and shades have been put on every window better to insure secrecy.

Assurances have been given that everything will be in readiness for Friday night, but there is much yet to be accomplished.

Cardinal Cavagnis, on behalf of the other Cardinals, to-day drew lots for the "cells," as the apartments which the Cardinals are to occupy during the conclave are termed.

Each of the Cardinals during the conclave will have a suite of apartments comprising four rooms, made up of three bedrooms, one for the Cardinal, one for his conclavist, and the third for his servant, while the fourth room will be used as a salon or dining room, according to circumstances. Cardinal Oreglia, at the Cardinals' meeting to-day, read a letter from Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, who, being very ill, asked for apartments on the second floor, near the Sistine Chapel, in order to avoid the stairs. A similar request for a similar reason was made by Cardinal Mocenni, Bishop of Sabina. Both requests were granted. Several Cardinals proposed, in view of the extreme heat, to celebrate mass during the conclave in the Pauline Chapel early enough every morning to complete the morning balloting in the Sistine Chapel by 11 o'clock. This proposition was agreed to. The Cardinals may, however, if they desire, celebrate mass in their own cells, for which purpose small portable wood altars have been constructed.

The representative of The Associated Press was permitted to visit the cell which Cardinal Gibbons will occupy during the conclave. When the lots for apartments were drawn the American Cardinal drew No. 5, the modest apartment of Commendatore Pucciselli, the Master of the Horse. It is a few steps up from the ground floor, on the left of the Noble Staircase, entering from the Court of San Damaso. The bedroom of the Cardinal is decorated with paper of an ordinary yellowish gray, and it contains a small black iron bed, a marble-top dressing table, a small writing desk, an armchair, an iron clothes stand, a little moveable mirror framed in iron and wood, and a prie dieu at the side of the bed. Over the bed hangs a picture of the Madonna. Adjoining this is the room of his conclavist, which is smaller, with about the same furniture, except that the chairs are more simple, with cane bottoms, and with a mirror and clothes pegs attached to the walls. A smaller room, with a camp bed, is for the use of the servant. The fourth room will be of little use, as it is without a window. The apartment is lighted with electricity. It will probably be very warm, as it has a full southern exposure. The bedroom of the Cardinal measures only fourteen by eleven feet.

Cardinal Gibbons has appointed his secretary, Father P. C. Gavan, as his conclavist, besides whom he will take one servant into the conclave.

It is now practically certain that all the Cardinals will be present at the conclave except Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, who will not reach Rome in time, and Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, who is too ill to attend.

WARM WELCOME FOR GIBBONS.

ROME, July 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, who, after a night's rest, felt perfectly well, celebrated mass early to-day in the private chapel of the Sulpicians, and then drove to the Vatican, where he participated in the meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals. He was most cordially received by all his colleagues, and the members of the Sacred College appointed at the last Consistory were presented to him. The warmth of the reception of the American Cardinal was very noticeable, and he was visibly touched by it. He thanked all his colleagues and embraced Cardinal Satolli.

Cardinal Gibbons took the oath of the Gospels, administered by Cardinal Oreglia, to maintain strict secrecy on all questions discussed at the meetings of the Congregation and to defend the rights, prerogatives and temporal claims of the Church, "usque ad effusionem sanguinis," adhering to all the protests formulated by the late Pontiff against the occupation of the Pontifical States and against the laws passed to the detriment of the Church and Apostolic See.

When the meeting of the Congregation was over, Cardinal Gibbons went to St. Peter's, and prayed before the Blessed Sacrament. He then knelt before the casting place of the body of Pope Leo, and prayed for about fifteen minutes.

The American Cardinal has given no indication of his predilection in regard to the election of the new Pope, and has refused to see any journalists.

Cardinal King of Cardinal Gibbons to-day. Cardinal Logue of Ireland paid him a glowing tribute, though, like all the prelates here, he held out no hope that the American Cardinal had the remotest chance of election to the Papacy.

"Indeed," said Cardinal Logue, "I think Cardinal Gibbons would be a subject for consideration if the election should devolve upon him, for no American would care to spend the rest of his life confined within the precincts of the Vatican."

TROUBLE IN ROME FEARED.

Anti-Clericals May Make a Demonstration at the Commemoration of King Humbert's Death.

ROME, July 27.—A proclamation was posted in the streets of Rome to-night inviting citizens to attend the annual commemoration of the death of King Humbert, which will take the form of a procession through the streets to the Pantheon. Early in the morning on Wednesday, under the auspices of patriotic and other societies, the Romans will visit the tomb of Humbert at the Pantheon and decorate it with flowers. Commemorative exercises at the Capitol will follow.

For this event King Victor Emmanuel will return to Rome on Wednesday. Queen Margherita will arrive to-morrow.

The ecclesiastics view the approaching ceremony with some alarm, believing that the Anti-Clericals may take advantage of the opportunity to make a counter-demonstration against the sympathy exhibited all over Italy in connection with the death of the Pope.

A NEW PAPAL CANDIDATE.

Opposing Factions May Compromise by Electing Cardinal di Pietro.

ROME, July 27.—Almost all the Cardinals who will attend the conclave have now arrived.

In well-informed circles Cardinal Angelo di Pietro, Pro-Datary of the late Pope, is being talked of as a compromise candidate in the event of Cardinals Greglia, Gotti, Rampolla, or Serafino Vannutelli being unable to secure the necessary votes. Should di Pietro be elected Pope he would, it is said, be the representative of the Rampolla-Gotti faction, and yet would be fairly acceptable to all.

Cardinal Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, who, with the exception of Cardinal Gibbons, will be the only English-speaking Cardinal in the conclave, arrived to-day from Ireland. He said he believed that the successor to Pope Leo would be quickly chosen. In his case perhaps the hope is father to the thought, as he said he did not look forward with a great degree of pleasure to being shut up in the Vatican during the present hot weather.

PROPOSED NOTE TO POWERS.

Cardinals Divided as to the Advisability of Sending the Protest.

ROME, July 27.—The Cardinals, at their meeting to-day, again discussed the advisability of sending a note to the powers regarding the condition of the Holy See. Some of them insisted on the necessity of not allowing the occasion to pass without again protesting against the occupation of Pontifical territory by Italy, thereby showing that the Papacy is determined to maintain its claims unabated. Others said they thought that such a note would not add any force to the many protests of the same kind already made, while it might interfere with the policy which the future Pope might desire to follow, and they added that the best thing to do was to leave the successor of Leo XIII. entirely free to choose the course which he might consider best for the good of the faithful and the general interests of the Church.

No decision on the subject was arrived at. If the Cardinals determine to send the note it will probably be delivered to the diplomatic body on Thursday.

Cardinal Logue of Ireland to-day expressed the opinion that the question of sending a note to the powers protesting against the treatment of the Vatican by the Italian Government should be left to the next Pope.

REQUIEM MASS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 27.—A funeral service for Pope Leo was held this morning in the cathedral, which was crowded. President Palma and the Cabinet Ministers were seated within the altar railing, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps and provincial and municipal officials had seats just without the railing. The pillars of the central portion of the edifice and the walls beyond the altar were draped with black and gold. A large catafalque, surmounted by a casket bearing the Papal emblems, was erected in the centre of the cathedral.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, the Most Rev. Placide Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, assisted by Archbishop Barnada and a large number of clergy.

The eulogy was delivered by Archbishop Chapelle, and the sermon was preached by Father Ruiz.

LEO WANTED TO BE A JESUIT.

After a Brother Had Joined the Order the Future Pope Was Dissuaded by Cardinal Sala.

Solemn high mass of requiem was said for the late Pope Leo XIII. in the St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, yesterday morning, a large congregation being present.

The celebrant was the Rev. David William Hearn, S. J.; Deacon, the Rev. Francis Cornell, S. J., and Sub-Deacon, the Rev. J. Harmen, S. J. The entire Faculty of the college and the fathers of the church, with the exception of those who are out of town, were on the sanctuary.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, who gave a short sketch of the life of the late Pope and said that in his early years Leo was under the Jesuit influences. One of Pope Leo's professors was Father Anthony Kohlman, who built the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, the clergyman said, and a brother of the Pope became a Jesuit.

The Pope, Father Van Rensselaer said, once wrote to Cardinal Sala expressing a wish to become a Jesuit, but the Cardinal advised him not to.

"The Society of Jesus would have had a faithful follower if the Pope had had his wish and had become a Jesuit," said the clergyman, "but as it was, the Church gained a worthy Pope."

Father Van Rensselaer said that Pope Leo's diplomatic experience when he was thirty years Bishop of Perugia had been a great help to him.

"When Leo was made Pope it was the general feeling that he would be the last, and the Church would never have another Pope. His devotion and piety, however, brought the Papacy back to its previous position, which was shown when two of the greatest monarchs in the world, Edward and William, paid visits to Rome and the head of the Church."

Music for Cathedral Obsequies.

William F. Pecher, the organist and director of music at St. Patrick's Cathedral, has arranged an elaborate musical programme for the solemn obsequies of Pope Leo XIII. on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The solo quartet will be Katherine Hilke, soprano; Mary Louise Clary, contralto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Cassidy, basso. Mr. James Ungerer will have the direction of the chancel choir. The full chorus will assist.

LAW TO PROTECT SONG BIRDS.

Georgia Legislature Passes Audubon Bill and Dearth of Plumage for Ladies' Bonnets is Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27.—The women of the Georgia smart set hereafter will have trouble to adorn their hats with birds, the Legislature to-day having passed the "Audubon" bill for the protection of feathered songsters.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person "to kill, catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, or to purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or ship within or without the State, any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. The following only shall be considered game birds:

"Swan, geese, brant, river and sea ducks, rails, coots, mudhens and gallinules, shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers and curlews, wild turkey, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, doves, partridges, and quail."

CZAR HOODWINKED BY M. DE PLEHVE

He Gives a Free Hand to the Minister of the Interior.

When Pobiedonostzeff and Plehve Gave Contradictory Advice the Emperor Marked Both Reports "Correct."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The current number of the European, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, contains an article from its Russian correspondent dealing with the attitude toward the Jews of M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior. In this article, after animadverting on M. de Plehve's tactics in hoodwinking the Czar, the writer says:

"The Czar sees passing before him the rising flood of a great river, threatening to carry everything away. Powerless, without clearly comprehending, the Czar listens to de Plehve, who takes the initiative in everything, does everything, and promises still more. He listens to de Plehve and gives him a free hand, hoping the flood will subside.

"De Plehve induced the Czar to permit his famous manifesto of last March to be read in all the churches for the people's edification. The Czar wrote on the report 'Very correct.' When M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, heard of this he hurried to the Czar and represented the danger the course involved, as the people would understand that their wishes in regard to the redivision of the land, &c., were being acceded to. The Czar then wrote on Pobiedonostzeff's report, which contradicted de Plehve's, 'Perfectly correct.'"

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—By order of the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, the Bishop of Kishineff has instructed the clergy of his diocese to exert their influence on the members of the Orthodox Church by sermons in their churches and personal admonition to allay the anti-Semitic religious hatred.

EIGHTEEN LEADING FINNS HAVE NOW BEEN EXILED.

The Latest Victim of the Russian Dictatorship is ex-Burgomaster Stenstrom of Hango.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—Eighteen Finlanders have now been exiled, says a dispatch to The Times from Helsingfors.

The latest exile is M. Stenstrom, who was Burgomaster of Hango till last April, when he was summarily dismissed. Thereupon the Municipal Council of Hango desired to secure his services as legal adviser. Gov. Kigorodoff commanded M. Stenstrom not to accept. M. Stenstrom declined to comply with this order, whereupon he was served with a notice of expulsion.

Since the Czar, breaking the solemn pledge repeatedly made by his predecessors to preserve the laws and liberties of the Grad Duchy of Finland, conferred dictatorial powers on Gen. Bobrikoff, the Governor General, some of the most prominent Finlanders have been expelled. Indeed, almost all of the eighteen exiles mentioned in the foregoing dispatch have held high political or administrative positions.

Baron von Born of Sarvalaks is one of those expelled. Another is Eugen Wolff, ex-British Vice Consul at Viborg. Eugen Wolff's brother, Reguel Wolff, who was head of the Tornator mills, at Tainionkoski, is a third of those who have had to leave the country. A fourth is Capt. A. Fellman of Laktis, one of the wealthiest timber merchants of Finland. E. Erkko, a prominent journalist, was one of the first batch expelled. All of these, with the exception of Reguel Wolff, have been members of the Finnish Diet. In most cases seven days, but in some cases less time, was allowed for the exiled persons to leave their country.

On May 14 ex-Senator L. Mechelin, a statesman known all over the Grand Duchy, who was on a visit to Sweden, was served with a notification that he would not be allowed to return to Finland. He has been a Professor of Constitutional Law, assistant to the Chief of the Finance Division of the Senate, and Chief of the Senate Mercantile and Industrial Division, and Chairman of the Town Council of Helsingfors. He has published several books and treatises on constitutional law, especially on the political status of Finland.

A little later on Dr. J. Lyly, classical "lector" at the Lyceum of Viborg, was in Berlin, where he received a similar notification to that served on M. Mechelin. He committed suicide on learning that he was an exile. He had been the editor of a Viborg paper. His house was searched while he was abroad.

On June 20 it was announced that M. Aschan, a landed proprietor of the Province of Nyland, had been expelled by Gen. Bobrikoff. He had, as Chairman of the Commercial Assembly, refused to comply with the decrees in connection with the army edicts, on the ground that they had been enacted in violation of the law of the land.

On May 17 Gen. Bobrikoff began to make another use of his powers as Dictator. The manager of the Hagelstam Publishing Company of Helsingfors received an order directing that the business be closed. One of the first exiles was W. Hagelstam, the founder of the firm.

A RUSSIAN DIG AT AMERICA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Novoe Vremya prints a cartoon representing Uncle Sam driving an automobile over two negroes, his right hand wielding a whip and his left supporting the Stars and Stripes, with the mottoes "Freedom" and "Slavery."

The cartoon is one of a series which the Novoe Vremya is printing.

RUSSIA STOPS EXPORT OF WHEAT TO JAPAN.

Latter Cannot Get More Grain from Niu-Chwang—Manchuria Being Rapidly Colonized.

PEKING, July 27.—The Russian administration at Niu-Chwang has stopped the exportation of wheat to Japan.

The export of grain from Chinese ports is illegal, but the Russians heretofore have ignored the law. During the past week the Japanese obtained many shiploads from Niu-Chwang, apparently preparing for war contingencies. Several ships were employed in bringing wheat from Shanghai and southern ports to Niu-Chwang, where it was transshipped as a direct export. The prohibitory order was issued by the Russian officials on Thursday.

Gen. Kondradovitch has been placed in charge of six armored commercial boats and the navigation of the Liao River, which is construed here as another sign of Russia's intention to retain Niu-Chwang and the command of the river.

Great numbers of Russian civilians and soldiers' families are, it is reported, being brought to Manchuria it is believed in pursuance of a comprehensive plan rapidly to colonize the province. At the present rate there will be almost 100,000 Russian civilians in Manchuria, including Port Arthur and Dalny, before the date fixed for the final evacuation next Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—While there has been a lull in the Manchuria negotiations during the past week, it is stated that up to this point satisfactory progress has been made and that there is every reason to believe that before the 1st of September a treaty will be ready for signature which will define the trade opportunities of the United States in Manchuria. An authorized statement of the situation is as follows:

"The question of the opening of new localities to trade in Manchuria has been in substance satisfactorily arranged with the Chinese Government, and nothing remains to be settled but the question of the date when said localities shall be opened. This naturally will be subsequent to the exchange of ratifications of the treaty in which the opening is agreed upon."

BELFAST EXTENDS WELCOME TO HER KING AND QUEEN.

Edward Unveils a Statue to Queen Victoria—Royal Carriage Knocks Down Woman Who Rushes Toward It.

BELFAST, July 27.—The welcome extended to King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the capital of Ulster was marked by the same enthusiasm which has followed their progress through Ireland. The city was elaborately decorated and thronged with sightseers, and the streets were lined with 10,000 troops, 2,000 bluejackets, and 5,000 police.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation awaited their Majesties at the railroad station and presented them with an address. Upward of fifty other addresses were presented on the same occasion. The King in reply said his highest ambition was to follow in the footsteps of his mother and make the well-being of his people, the prosperity of the realm, and the maintenance of the peace of all nations the constant aim.

The royal procession was formed then and traversed the streets to the City Hall, where the King unveiled a statue erected in honor of Queen Victoria.

The reception which their Majesties met with everywhere was most enthusiastic. An accident occurred while their Majesties were subsequently driving to the Victoria Hospital, which they opened today. A peasant woman succeeded in passing the cordon of troops and rushed toward the royal carriage. She was knocked down and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over her body.

The woman, who was badly injured, was taken to the hospital.

Their Majesties took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and visited the Agricultural Show at Balmoral. Later they went to Bangor, where their reception was most demonstrative. About 1,400 children sang the national anthem.

The Channel fleet saluted as their Majesties embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on which they will proceed to Londonderry.

DISASTER AT CHE-FOO, CHINA.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—An extraordinary rainfall has inundated Che-Foo, resulting in enormous loss of life and property in the native city.

The foreign settlement has also been heavily damaged.

PRINCE CHIMAY BADLY HURT.

Injured in an Automobile Accident in France—His Chauffeur Killed.

MEZIERES, France, July 27.—The Prince de Chimay et Caraman, whose former wife the Princess de Chimay (Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich.) eloped with Rigo, a Hungarian musician, in 1890, met with a serious automobile accident near the village of Rocrot to-day, while trying to avoid a cyclist.

The automobile was overturned and the mechanician was killed. The Prince, who was seriously injured, was conveyed to a neighboring house.

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

Chamberlain Will Not Consent to the Importation of Asiatics While Public Opinion Opposes It.

LONDON, July 27.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the Transvaal Loan bill, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, referring to the proposal to introduce Asiatic labor in South Africa, declared that as long as public opinion was hostile to the proposition he would not consent to it. He believed, however, that opinion on the subject was changing, and if the majority demanded the importation of Indian coolies he would not object to it.

In regard to Chinese labor, Mr. Chamberlain said no suggestion looking to the employment of Chinese in South Africa had ever been officially brought to the notice of the Transvaal Government.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PLEASED.

Congratulates Director General Ballin for Making Dover Port of Call for Hamburg-American Line.

BERLIN, July 27.—Emperor William has sent a congratulatory telegram to Director General Ballin of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on his decision to adopt Dover, England, as a port of call for the steamers of that line. His Majesty said:

"With the adoption of Dover a wish which was conveyed to me from English quarters is fulfilled, and it will certainly contribute to still further develop and draw closer the so-many-sided peaceful relations between the two nations."

THINK THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

London Papers Devote Much Attention to Manchurian Affairs.

LONDON, July 28.—Manchurian affairs occupy a great deal of attention in the London papers this morning.

Besides an interview with the Japanese Minister repeating the statements made at the Japanese Legation last Friday, to the effect that Japan's policy is to wait and watch the Russian developments in the East, all the dailies reproduce The Associated Press interview with Director Hartwig of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office.

This interview attracts serious comment. Comparisons are drawn between the peaceful and dignified attitude of the Japanese officials and the "insulting provocative character" of the remarks of the Russian Director, whose statements are regarded as demanding a disavowal on the part of the Russian Government.

The Graphic says: "Unless he [the Director] is taken severely to task the situation will become exceedingly delicate, for Japan is not likely to sit quiet under the threat of annihilation."

The Daily Chronicle takes a milder view, and thinks that, stripped of grandiloquent phraseology, the Director's statement, on the whole, makes for peace on the ground that he gives very clear and solid assurances about the proposed open ports and that it is needless "to pay much attention to his claim of straightforward honesty on the part of Russia and duplicity on the part of Great Britain."

The Times prints a Tokio dispatch which says that the leading Japanese journals regard the increase in the Russian military and naval forces in the Far East as merely intended to intimidate, and that they write in a calm, confident tone.

Bulgarian Agency in London.

SOFIA, July 27.—The Bulgarian Government has been informed that Great Britain will consent to the establishment of a Bulgarian diplomatic agency in London. The news has been received with much satisfaction here, it being hoped that the new agency may enlist British sympathy for the Bulgarian cause.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN GLASGOW.

Thirteen Persons on Excursion Train Killed and a Score Injured.

LONDON, July 27.—Thirteen persons have been killed and a score injured in a railway accident at Glasgow, where an excursion train from the Isle of Man crashed into the buffers at the station. Two cars were telescoped.

Among the killed were all the members of one family.

Ecuador's Exhibits for St. Louis.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 27.—The Government of Ecuador has appointed Commissioners in different sections of the country to prepare exhibits for the St. Louis Exposition. A special expedition will go to the Amazonic and eastern regions for the same purpose, and Ecuador promises to take a good display at the fair.

Big Lock-Out in Sweden to End.

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—Delegates appointed by the employers and workmen representing the two sides to the controversy over wages, which resulted in a lockout of about 15,000 machinists and foundrymen in Sweden on July 6, have reached an agreement to terminate the lock-out on Aug. 3.

Officers of Peruvian Congress.

LIMA, Peru, July 27.—The Peruvian Senate has elected Antero Aspillaga President and Agustin Tovar and Manuel J. Ruiz Vice President, and the House of Deputies has elected Nicanor Alvarez Calderon President and Baldomero Aspillaga and Benisario Spelucin Vice Presidents.

GRAND TRUNK'S DEAL.

Reported to Have Gained Control of the Clover Leaf and Entrance to Middle West Grain Centres.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Little doubt is entertained in railroad circles here that the Grand Trunk practically has secured control of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, known as the Clover Leaf Road.

The Clover Leaf will furnish the Grand Trunk with an excellent feeder from one of the great grain centres of the Middle West, and also will give the Grand Trunk an opportunity to make Portland, Me., a great export grain point.

Geographically the Clover Leaf constitutes a direct continuation of the division secured by the Grand Trunk through the recent purchase of the Detroit and Toledo Short Line. It will bring the Grand Trunk into direct competition with the Big Four and the Wabash for trade from St. Louis to Toledo.

The agreement under which the Wabash uses the Grand Trunk from Detroit to Buffalo is in no way impaired.

PLATT DODGES MOTHER JONES.

Industrial "Army" Goes to Manhattan Beach, but the Senator Gets Away Despite a G. O. P. Elephant.

"Mother" Jones and her "army" yesterday left Coney Island, where they had been since Saturday, and started at 7:30 o'clock in the morning to march to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, to visit Senator Platt.

The procession was headed by an elephant, who had the letters "G. O. P." painted across his forehead. The army marched up Neptune Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and crossed the bridge leading to the Oriental Hotel. The guard at the bridge offered no objection to their passage into the grounds of the hotel, and the "army" was soon drawn up in front of the building.

"Mother" Jones entered and inquired for Senator Platt, but he had taken warning and fled out at the rear to a trolley car about to leave the station. It is said that the car was delayed by the elephant, who had sat down in the middle of the track, but it seems that the vehicle got away before the appearance of "Mother" Jones.

Manager Gray of the hotel took pity on the "army" and gave the members a good breakfast in a private dining room.

"Mother" Jones and her followers left the hotel and started for Manhattan.

COLORADO FUEL'S NEW PLAN.

To Absorb More Companies and Elect John H. McClement President in Place of Osgood.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 27.—It is stated that in the very near future the Utah Fuel Company, reorganized and embracing the Pleasant Valley and other coal companies affiliated with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, will be merged into the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The consolidation, it is said, will be made largely on the recommendation of George J. Gould and John H. McClement of New York, and the latter probably will be elected President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to succeed Mr. Osgood.

SUICIDE'S WIDOW ACCUSED.

Mrs. Pipp, Whose Husband Shot Her, a Young Man, and Himself, Held for Shoplifting.

Tearfully protesting her innocence and between sobs reciting a story of two years of trouble, Mrs. Katherine Pipp was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a shirt waist from a Sixth Avenue department store.

The accused woman, who is thirty-two years old and lives at 300 Commonwealth Avenue, the Bronx, was one of the victims of a sensational shooting that took place in her home, in Unionport Road, Van Nest, on the night of April 13, 1901, in which her husband, Henry Pipp, wounded her and Thomas Walsh, a young man whom the Pipps had apprenticed from the Catholic Protectory when he was a boy.

"Your Honor," cried Mrs. Pipp, when the charge of shoplifting was read to her, "during the last two years I have had enough troubles to drive most any woman crazy. Now this sort of thing is almost more than I can bear."

The testimony against the woman, however, was such that Magistrate Flammer was obliged to hold her for trial in $500 bail.

The complainant was Special Officer Hussey, employed in a Sixth Avenue department store.

Mrs. Pipp's husband was a contractor. According to the story told at the time he drank heavily, and often abused the Walsh boy, who lived with them. Mrs. Pipp defended him on these occasions, and when he grew older it was said that Pipp grew jealous of him.

On the night in question, according to the story told by Walsh and Mrs. Pipp, the contractor reached home intoxicated. He began to abuse Mrs. Pipp, and Walsh interfered, declaring that she had protected him, and he would not allow Pipp to abuse her. Pipp after fighting for a time drew a revolver and fired four shots. One struck Walsh in the abdomen. Pipp then fired three more shots, one of which struck his wife in the head.

Thinking he had killed them both, Pipp went to his bedroom and fired the last bullet remaining in the pistol into his own head and died instantly. Both Mrs. Pipp and Walsh recovered, the former after a year in a hospital.

BOOTH BUST FOR THE PLAYERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The bronze bust of Edwin Booth as Brutus, after having adorned the foyer of the Auditorium here for thirteen years, was sent to-day to the Players of New York City, in compliance with instructions in the will of its owner, Capt. William F. Norton. The bust was presented to Capt. Norton by Lawrence Barrett.

Restores Vigor

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoon in a glass of water, taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, insomnia, poor digestion, or summer heat, gives tone and vigor to the entire system.

STORE POINTERS.

1. The mail makes us all neighbors. We fill your mail orders very promptly.
2. When in the city our restaurant will charm you in both food and the prices.
3. We represent the world famous Knabe Piano—best of them all—in New York City.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

My! What a Scramble for Shoes

IT IS THE BUYING CHANCE OF THE YEAR.

Those who came early yesterday saw the finest and most complete collection ever gathered to sell underprice. But what havoc was played during the day! We never sold so many pairs within a given period. Some folk bought in half dozens—supplying shoe needs for many months to come. All told, there were

Three Thousand Pairs of Women's Finest $5 and $6 Bench Made Shoes and Oxfords to sell at $1.95, $2.45 and $2.95.

There won't be a dull minute this week, for it takes time to sell—and fit perfectly—so many pairs; we want every one just right as it leaves here.

Twenty or more styles in every new heel and toe fancy; hand welt and turn-kid; ideal patent kid; patent calfskin. Every size; every width.

SECOND FLOOR—19TH STREET.

Men's Umbrellas at a Dollar.

28 Inch—the Bargain of the Year.

THE best umbrella you ever saw at a dollar—which means a pretty good one. Not an ordinary cotton sort that a hundred pennies usually pay for—but of dependable quality silk and linen.

Paragon frames, best steel rods, natural wood handles—with case.

A Thousand at a Dollar—near Main Entrance.

Prices Are Uncommonly Low in This

Dress Goods Clearance.

If you paid us full worth for these fabrics in the early Fall you could not find better materials for your dresses. Clearing the decks here saves you a third to a half—or more. It is the most comprehensive collection we've offered in many a moon.

Challies 39c.
Sold Regularly at 59c.

Six hundred yards all-wool French Printed Challies; Persian, Dresden and Floral, including all the small, neat designs. All this season's goods.

All-wool Storm Serges, for seaside and mountain wear, every desirable coloring; no comments needed; quality will show for itself. They are 43 inches wide..... 48

Figured lustrous Mohair in six different designs, all in creams, the latest for shirt-waist suits and waists; value 69c..... 42

25c. Yard.
Values 39c. to $1.25

Here are odd parts and whole pieces of different lines; also dress and waist lengths. The lot includes every line in our stock of odd color rigs and designs, including Cashmeres, Albatross, Voiles, Mixed Fancies, Mohairs, Serges, Cheviots, etc. Former prices 39c. to $1.25.

42c. Yard.

All-wool 44-inch Voiles in Cream, Royal Blue, Silver, Tan, Brown, Gray, Cardinal Red. Good value at 75c.

FIRST FLOOR.

95c. Yard.
Values $1.50 to $3.00.

Here's the greatest value ever shown or offered in high-grade materials. They are all from foreign manufacturers and suitable for immediate use or desirable for the Fall. There are 18 shades, including cream and black, in 45-inch French Voile; also one lot of fancy Voiles, one lot 50-inch Scotch Mixed Cheviots; another great variety of German Fancies. Plaids for children and heavy skirtings in Melton, Cheviots and Homespuns; goods that have sold here and elsewhere at $1.50 to $3.00 per yard.

Some Exceptional Values in Very Good

Suit Cases and Bags

Special for vacationers and for those folk who want a good, sound, reliable clothes carrier at hardly any cost. Of course these prices are exceptional and not to be duplicated this summer. Nor will this story appear again—which means that to-day and to-morrow is the best buying time.

24-INCH LEATHER SUIT CASES.
A very sturdy and good looking case, protected corners, steel frame, brass lock, riveted hinges, three shades of leather, straps or catches—no better anywhere for $4.00, special..... $2.95

LINEN-COVERED SUIT CASES.
22-24-26 inch; built on a very light weight frame, are 6¼ inches deep, have leather corners, brass lock, and leather handles that will not pull out. Specialty stores sell them for $2.50..... $1.50

SOLID SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES.
Made of selected sole leather, light and dark tan on a well tempered strong steel frame; Yale or Towne brass locks and trim; Irish linen lined shirt pocket; straps or catches. Best in the city, for..... $5.00

STEAMER RUGS.
No more handsome showing anywhere, and for a leader are showing a full size 60x72 all wool Chelsea Rug, in four different styles, plain color on one side, of tan or blue, reverse side clan plaid, worth $7.50, for... $5.00

BAGS—A deep cut cowhide, club style, heavy leather lining, covered frame, handsome brass trimmings.

12 inch	13 inch	14 inch	15 inch	16 inch	17 inch	18 inch
$3.60	$3.90	$4.25	$4.50	$4.80	$5.10	$5.80

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

A Remarkable Offering of Women's Walking Skirts At Five Dollars

This is an announcement full of keenest interest to every woman who can find a reasonable excuse for buying a smart, stylish cloth walking skirt for summer wear. It concerns a splendid group of *two hundred and fifty* superbly tailored skirts, all of them made within the last ten days, by one of the best manufacturers in the trade, and each of them bearing some distinctive early Autumn style-touches.

The materials are the sort you would choose yourself for skirts to be made to order—canvas-weave cheviots, in black, tweeds in gray tones, and splendid tailor materials in black and navy blue with white flakes.

Some of the skirts are gored, with side plaits; others have double-stitched seams, still others strappings of the material. All inside seams are bound, and the skirts are beautifully tailor-finished.

Through a most fortunate purchase, these skirts came to us to sell

At $5 Each, for $8 to $12 Values

—and that is a moderate estimate of their real worth. Two hundred and fifty won't last long—it's too good a chance to buy a skirt that will last the wearer well into the Fall.

Second floor, Broadway.

News to Attract Men

65c Shirts 12½c Collars 6-for-a-quarter Ties

The Shirts

The finest batch of Negligee Shirts it has ever been our good fortune to sell at such a low price as 65c each. We sold over three hundred dozens of them on Friday and the half day Saturday; and the remainder of the four hundred dozens are here today—still a fine collection, containing all sizes from 14 to 16½.

And the patterns are all good—all neat, small-bred patterns showing lots of the favorite black-and-white. There isn't a single loud, dark pattern in the group. Materials are woven and printed madras; cuffs detached; $1 and some $1.50 qualities, all

Sixty-five Cents Each

The Linen Collars

All popular styles are included in these excellent linen-both-sides Collars for men—high-band turnover, Piccadilly and straight stand-up. Many 25-cent collars are no better, and none at 12½c can come anywhere near these in all-around excellence. The linen-both-sides makes them cool and delightful for summer wear.

All styles and sizes, 12½c each.

The Madras Ties

Made from short ends of a number of the prettiest patterns of imported madras; in a great variety of designs and colorings. Neatest and coolest of summer ties—and patterns that will match or harmonize with almost any shirt. Sold at a very little price for so early in the season, 6 for 25c.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Trimmed Hats, $1.50—Last Word

This is a final, clear-out price on a group of Women's Trimmed Hats for summer wear, that have until now borne considerably higher prices.

They show a variety of attractive summer styles; and are hats that women will be glad to have to round out the season—particularly at this new price. But we're tired of them, and they take up room we need for incoming Fall styles. So today, one hundred of them at

A Dollar-and-a-half Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Midsummer Shoe-Ease

Lots of ways to amuse yourself on summer vacations, none of them successful, unless you take care of your feet, by choosing proper shoes for varied pursuits.

Come here, and fill your needs from ample stocks, with expert salespeople to help you to a wise choice:

Women's Kid Lace and Button Shoes, with kid tips; made with an inner sole specially prepared to give the greatest elasticity. The soles are of oak leather, welted and stitched; thick enough to protect the foot, and pliable as a slipper. $4 a pair.

Women's Oxford Shoes, made in the same manner. $3 a pair.

Women's Oxford Shoes of fine kidskin, with thin turned soles; fit close, are yielding and graceful; with tips of kid and patent leather. $3 a pair.

Men's Kidskin Lace Shoes, made on a full round-toe last, with soles of medium thickness. Extremely comfortable and good-looking as well. $5 a pair.

Men's Oxford Shoes that have been higher-priced, and are now $2.40. Mostly kid and patent coltskin, and all made according to the rigid WANAMAKER specifications. Best choosing for men who wear size 8 or larger.

Main floor Shoe Store.

Black-and-White Checked Louisine

85c Quality at 65c Yard

You can't walk a block on Broadway without seeing a black-and-white checked silk dress. And we've sold the silk to make hundreds of them this Summer—dollar quality or more.

Now comes a chance to sell some for less—due to a manufacturer holding on a little too long to a choice lot. Louisine Silk, in a variety of small, neat black-and-white checks; splendid quality, just right for dress waists and shirt-waist suits; and made to sell at 85c a yard. Now

65c a Yard

20 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Fabrics for Cool Frocks

These are the wash materials that make up into dresses that look delightfully cool and live up to their looks. And present prices are half, or less than half, original valuations. If you don't need a dress now, look ahead to next season's needs:

65c and 85c Polk-dot Ginghams and Linen Batistes at 37½c a Yard

The Linen Batiste and Chambray Ginghams have velvet polka dots, in light blue, light green, black and plum on natural linen-colored grounds; or black polka dots on light blue, and gray chambray.

Other Novelty Ginghams have polka dots in Persian colorings, woven on fancy striped grounds of tan, gray and white.

All at half price, or near it, for quick selling: At 37½c a yard, formerly 65c and 85c.

Rotunda.

50c Linen Suiting at 20c a Yard

Some of the colors are missing in this line of very popular summer fabrics; hence the price is less than half. In black, gray, reseda, pink and mais, at 20c a yard, formerly 50c.

Fourth avenue

Men's Straw Hat Sale

$2 and $2.50 Hats, $1
$3 and $3.50 Hats, $1.50

What's the use of struggling along with a straw hat that has become a hissing and a by-word, when a new one only costs a dollar or a dollar-fifty? The hat you get now will look well the rest of the Summer—with your old one to "spell" it on bad days.

And from this stock of split straw hats at $1.50, and sennit straws at $1, you can satisfy every wish as to height of crown, width of brim, and size; and save half, or more, on the price.

All fresh and clean, and in the best styles of the season.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

For Men: Spend a Dollar Save Another

Two ways indicated here to save an average of half on summer clothes:

Men's Black Cheviot or Serge Trousers—the coats and vests belonging to which have been sold. $3.50 to $5 qualities, $2.50 pair. Perhaps you can brace up a black coat of your own with them.

Washable Summer Waistcoats. A round-up of small lots that include all sizes. Light and medium colors. $2 to $4.50 Waistcoats at $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Thin Socks, 20c

Imported lisle-thread Socks for men; in a variety of attractive open-work patterns, that were priced at 25c, 37½c and 50c a pair, now reduced to

20c a Pair

In the best shades—black, tan, navy blue, cadet blue, cardinal and white.

Cool, handsome summer half-hose at an exceptionally low price.

Ninth street aisle.

Boys' Suits *That Will Wash*

Put one of these natty Sailor Suits on your small son and let him go out and do his worst.

A washing will set the damage right, and not impair the suit.

Meanwhile he's cool, comfortable, untrammelled—and you've only invested

75 Cents

for a suit that ordinarily sells at $1 and $1.25. Various neat materials; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Then, at $1, Russian Blouse Suits of striped galatea; sizes 2½ to 5 years; worth fifty cents more.

Washable Knee-Trousers, of checked or striped galatea; sizes 3 to 16 years, at 25c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Luck for Little Girls

Wash Dresses. As many kinds and colors as a flower-bed, and just as fair to see. White ones, too. All crisp, new, summery, stylish and made to stand wear and washing.

Season's-end good fortune:

$1.25, were $2 to $3.50

Russian blouse, guimpe or high neck, variously trimmed. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Elevation of Linens And Good News of Table Cloths

The Linens have taken a decided step up in the world; and the new Linen Corner on the Third floor is far more adequate to the fitting display of this important stock than the old location.

More space for display, better light, and among kindred merchandise, too—blankets, carpets, upholsteries—other things for the house. Those who have seen this splendid Linen Section are vastly taken with it—if you haven't already made it a visit, a pleasure is in store for you.

Perhaps you'll combine pleasure with business today, in view of these especially low-price offerings of fine Table Cloths:

At $5, from $7—Table Cloths, of the finest Moravian bleached double damask; in specially choice designs; 2x2½ yds. Other sizes—68 in all; and only a few of each, without matching napkins.

2x3 yds., $6, from $8.75.
2x3½ yds., $7.50, from $10.50.
2x4 yds., $8.50, from $11.50.
2½x2½ yds., $8.25, from $11.
2½x3 yds., $8.75, from $12.25.
2½x3½ yds., $11.50, from $15.50.
2½x5 yds., $12, from $22.25.

At $6.75 each, from $9—Same make, extra fine quality; 2x2½ yds.; other sizes at proportional reductions, up to 2½x4 yds., at $13, from $17.50.

Matching Napkins, breakfast size, 22 in. square, $6.50; from $7.50; dinner size, 26 in. square, $8, from $11.

At $2 each, from $2.25—2x2 yds.; $2.50 each, from $2.75—2x2½ yds.; $3 each, from $3.25—2x3 yds.—This quality is our special bleached Scotch damask, extra fine, and in exclusive designs, manufactured to order, and sold by the yard at a dollar as a special value. Today, made up in table cloths at the same low price.

Napkins to match, 22 in. square, $1.95, from $2.50.

At $2.50 each—Heavy double damask Table Cloths, full bleached, and a choice line of new designs, 70x72 in. Same, 70x90 in., $3.25.

Matching Napkins, 20 in. square; $2.50 dozen.

Third floor.

At $3.75 each—Bleached Flemish double damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yds., made of the famous Courtral flax that takes a polish like silk. Our exclusive designs. Same, 2x2½ yds., $4.50; 2½ x 3 yds., $5.50.

A few odd Cloths from the same manufacturer, 2½x2½ yards, $4.75, from $6; 2½x3 yards, $5.50, from $7; 2½x3½ yards, $6.25, from $8; 2½x4 yards, $7.50, from $9.50. Only 24 Cloths in all, and unmatched values.

Bleached Dutch Table Cloths; 2 yards square, $2.50 and $3; 2x2½ yds., $3.25 and $3.75; 2x3 yds., $3.75 and $4.50 each.

Matching Napkins, 20 in. square, $2 doz.; 22 in. square, $2.75 and $3.25 doz.; 26 in. square, $3.50 and $4.50 doz.

TEA CLOTH SETS

$1.75 a Set, from $2.75—Silver-bleached, fringed Tea Cloths, with fancy colored borders; 86x86 in.; including fringes. One dozen 14-in. Doilies with each cloth.

$2.50 a Set, from $3.25—Fancy striped Tea Cloth Sets; 63x86 in., in pink, blue and gold, alternating with white. One dozen 15-inch Doilies with each cloth.

TEA CLOTHS

65c each, from $1—Bleached German fringed Cloths, 58x67 in.; Turkey red borders.

SMALL TABLE or STAND COVERS

50c each, from 75c—Small pink-and-white and blue-and-white Table Covers, all cotton, 35 in. sq., fringed.

Housekeepers' Bargain-Time In Cut Glass and China

Lots of things come the housekeeper's way this time of year, if she keeps her eyes open and browses around. Things that are needed, or at least welcome, about the home.

Here's a double happening, for instance, that she will eagerly grasp—Cut Glass, in desirable shapes and beautiful patterns, and Fancy Bavarian China, in a charming pink floral decoration with gold lines—all at the sharpest sort of savings—half prices, even, on some of them:

Cut Glass

Bowls at $3, $5, $6.50, $8, $10.
Nappies at $3.50, $4.50, $6, $7, $8 and $10.
Carafes at $2, $6, $7, $7.50.
Olive Dishes at $1.85, $2.50, $3, and $4.50.
Flower Vases at $1.50, $3.25, $4.50, $6 and $7.50.
Spoon Holders at $3.50, $4 and $4.50.
Celery Trays at $3, $4, $6, $7, and $8.
Sugar and Cream Sets at $3.50, $5.50, $6.50, $9 and $10.
Water Jugs at $9, $12, $14, $15.
Claret Jugs at $9, $15 and $20.
Ice-cream Trays at $9, $12.50, $15 and $18.

Bavarian China

Bread and Butter Plates, 10c.
Tea Plates, 12c.
Breakfast Plates, 15c.
Cups and Saucers, 15c.
Fruit Saucers, 10c.
Sugar and Cream Sets, 30c.
Salad Bowls, 50c.
Cake Plates, 35c.
Celery Trays, 50c.
Chocolate Pots, 75c.
Condensed Milk Holders, 50c.
Oatmeal Dishes, 15c.

Main floor, Cross aisle.

Dressing Sacques *Cool and Pretty*

Just right for morning wear in town or country-cottage. You know the old saw about "pretty at breakfast, a beauty by night." These are soft, light, delicate, graceful and make you look and feel *cool* as well as pretty.

They will tempt you, and these prices make resistance futile:

At $4.25—Full front, trimmed with lace insertion; Watteau back; sailor collar and sleeves with lace and insertion.

At $5—In plain colors; full front, gathered back; sailor collar, elbow sleeves, and lower part of sacque trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

At $6.50—Full front and back; large sailor collar of lace, insertion and plaits.

At $8.50—In white or pink; trimmed with lace insertion and plaits; sailor collar.

At $12—In plain colors; stitched plaits forming yoke effect; box plaited collar; finished with white silk bands.

Then here's news of a sharply economical nature, concerning other pretty summer garments:

DRESSING SACQUES

50c to $7.50, formerly $1 to $10

Of dotted Swiss muslin, lawn or dimity, in white, plain colors, or neat stripes and figures. In kimona effects, Empire style, or full front with fitted back. Large sailor collar, elbow sleeves; some trimmed with embroidery and plaits, others with lace, insertion and ribbon.

WRAPPERS

50c to $3, formerly $1 to $6.50

Of lawn or percale, in colored stripes and figure. In Empire or kimona style, or full front with Watteau back; round or sailor collars trimmed with embroidery or lace and insertion. Broken sizes.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Short White Petticoats

Plenty of demand for these short petticoats, among women who wear outing skirts. And here's a supply to match the demand—a collection that gives you the most liberal leeway, as to price and pattern. They are prettily made of cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffles, point de Paris or Valenciennes lace, plaits, insertion, embroidery and hemstitching.

At 75c—One style.
At 85c—Three styles.
At $1—Two styles.
At $1.25—Four styles.
At $1.50—Five styles.
At $1.75—Three styles.
At $2.25—Three styles.
And so on, up to $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Coverings for the Bed *Four Attractive Items*

Every one of the quartette of bed-coverings told of below is today newly and sharply reduced. Whether you find a lack in your summer cottage, or are thinking ahead for the winter, you'd better take us up on the offerings:

At 65c each, from 90c—Summer-weight Comfortables; filling of good, clean cotton, covering of silkoline, mostly in dark colors.

At $1.25 each from $2.50, $2.75.—Slumber Robes or Couch Covers from Germany; of handsome, brightly colored cotton; comfortable for the afternoon nap.

At 75c each, from 95c—White honeycomb Bed-spreads, in Marseilles patterns.

At $2.50 a pair, from $3—Medium-weight white Blankets; wool filling on cotton warp; for full-sized beds.

Third floor.

If You Are Interested In Automobiles

Whoever thinks of buying an automobile may care to know of the evolution now taking place in building these machines.

It is interesting to watch the French people, who became the first patrons as well as the best builders of automobiles. The Frenchman, always alive to sport and fond of the fascinations of racing as well as of pleasure driving, got the automobile fever. It was considered at first but a momentary fad, but Paris and the Continent have settled down to the rare and apparently lasting enjoyment of automobiling.

Now that to the building of automobiles, swift and sumptuous for pleasure use, has been added the construction of the commercial vehicle, automobile building has become one of the main industries of France.

A visitor of the *Bois du Boulogne* and the fashionable boulevards of Paris these days usually has the impression that Paris has gone crazy in its love of automobiling and the facilities it affords for enjoyment. In the most crowded thoroughfares splendid automobiles, big and little, dash and dart in and out of the throng without slackening speed. Neither man nor beast minds them in the least, the only question seeming to be responsibility in case of accident. This is met, first, by the strict municipal license required, and second, by the huge black signs in front or back, or both, bearing in white figures the number of the vehicle, so that a square away anyone can fix ownership.

Men who enjoy the open air and the party-giving privilege afforded by a large automobile are surely getting great satisfaction these days in Paris and at all the French watering places. They think little of paying $5,000 or $10,000 for a four-seated machine.

The French machines are splendid and would crowd out the American machines, were it not for the 45 per cent. duty, which makes a $5,000 French machine, with expense of transportation, cost $7,500 in America. Until this year the American manufacturers, as compared with the French, did but little except make a beginning. So far as we were concerned as sellers, and not makers of automobiles, we were unwilling to give full endorsement to any American machines.

Today we seem to be at the crossroads, with a turning towards confidence in some of the machines, because the Americans have been close students of the foreign makers (who have taken up the business mechanically and scientifically) and have been bold and brave in investing their capital to perfect methods and machinery for making better cars in this country.

Without owning a share of stock in any manufacturing company and therefore able to be absolutely unbiased in forming an opinion, we are now ready for the first time, to say that the machines that have been made by the *Searchmont Company* this year on their new model closely approach a standard that will equal the French machines and that will be a credit to America.

It takes five months to construct a machine properly, building its parts of tried metal, adjusting them to smooth and perfect work, and testing thoroughly the machinery before it comes to the sales-floor.

The investors in the stock and bonds of the *Searchmont Company* have had a heavy contract in the tens of thousands of dollars they have spent in experimenting and in machinery and works, but their faith has put them apparently at the head of automobile-makers in this country.

The Searchmont stockholders have too much money invested, and too much at stake, to stop now at anything short of highest success.

The writer of this spent an hour in one of the new model machines made this year to find clear proof of the great progress made in perfecting *Searchmonts*. Several objections that he had last year to the machines previously made have disappeared. The machine rides with far less noise and moves with but little jolting when crossing tracks, and there seems to be less escape of gasoline.

And in the matter of dust, which hitherto has been possibly the greatest drawback for ladies riding in the machine, its present form has absolutely removed the objection. The only dust which need be expected is that which is made in front of you by another vehicle, or in passing.

Either the little noise in the motion of the machine, or possibly because horses on the street have become educated to automobiles, will account for the fact that in passing along a turnpike, well thronged, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and along one of the principal streets in a quiet city, of 327 horses counted in passing, and 40 estimated to have passed before the count began, making in all 367 animals that met the automobile, but one, a heavy horse in a business wagon, showed any fear or took any notice.

Probably the best part of the automobiling season is ahead. It is only fair to say that the *Searchmont Company* will not be able to give us one machine per day for each working day of August and September, even New York alone, to say nothing of the demand to be met in Philadelphia. It is not possible to hurry the making of an automobile and we are not willing to sell one of any kind, *Searchmont* or *Rambler*, in which we cannot feel perfect confidence that it will give good service to its owner. Prices:

Searchmont, $2500
Rambler Runabout, $750

GARAGE and SALESROOM
138-140 East Fifty-seventh street

MOB THREATENS POLICE

Resents Treatment of Aged Prisoner in Madison Square.

One, a City Employe, Says Officer "Used the Old Man Like a Dog"—Will Prefer Charges.

A crowd of a couple of hundred people hissed Patrolman John Geary of the West Thirtieth Street Station in Madison Square Park last night, charging him with dragging James Whalin, seventy years old, across the grass and otherwise ill-treating him. A. J. Meckley, who said he was connected with the City Department of Docks and Ferries at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, took Geary's name and number, and said he would make charges against him at Police Headquarters this morning.

Whalin says he has no home and that he sleeps in lodging houses. He was loitering about the Park about 10 o'clock last night, when Geary told him to move on. The policeman says the old man refused, and used a good deal of profane language to him. He thereupon arrested him and started across the grass toward Fifth Avenue with the prisoner.

Whalin was down on the grass at one time and Mickley charges that the policeman deliberately threw him down, kicked him, slapped his face and otherwise ill-treated him.

As the old man was on the grass with Geary over him, a number of people in the Park ran up to them, hissing the policeman, and many of them crying out: "Shame!"

The crowd appeared menacing, and Geary whistled for aid. Two more policemen ran up, and Geary then started off with his prisoner. The crowd made no demonstration, but followed the policemen to the station house, where Geary locked up his prisoner, charging him with disorderly conduct.

It was then that Mr. Meckley, who went with the crowd to the station house, asked Sergt. Fitzgerald for Geary's name and number, and said he would prefer charges against him.

"I intend to complain of this policeman for inhuman treatment. He used this old man like a dog. I don't know anything about the circumstances of the arrest, but I do know that the policeman has no right to punish a prisoner. He deliberately threw the old man down, kicked him, smacked his face and otherwise ill-treated him."

Mr. Meckley said he knows Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Davis of the Police Department and that he will push the case against the patrolman. Several other men who entered the station house said that they would be at Police Headquarters this morning to support Mr. Mackey in his charges.

Geary denied the charges, saying: "I never hit an old man in my life."

The old man, he said, stumbled and fell as he was crossing the grass.

Whalin made no complaint, and when spoken to said he felt ill. There were no marks on him. Geary has a good record.

RESCUES MANY FROM FIRE.

Policeman Finally Overcome in His Work and Is Found by Firemen in Blazing Tenement.

Policeman John Fallon of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning rescued from fire and smoke nearly a dozen persons who were hemmed in on all sides in a large four-story brick double tenement dwelling tenanted by fourteen families at 288 Wythe Avenue. Thrilling scenes and incidents characterized the blaze, and other people in the same house would probably have perished but for the firemen. Although there are fire-escapes on the front as well as in the rear, those in the back of the building on the right side had no ladders, and were therefore useless.

Night watchman, John Martin, in Streeter & Dennison's brewery, in Metropolitan Avenue, discovered the fire in the cellar shortly before 5 o'clock, and finding the hall filled with smoke, he shouted with all his might, and was heard by Policeman Fallon. The latter, after turning in an alarm, tied a handkerchief across his face and made his way up the stairs, arousing the inmates with his club. He made two trips to the street, rescuing Mrs. Conrad Fiedler and her three small children and Mrs. Mary Schmadges and her six children, and also helping out her husband.

Fallon went back to rescue more people, when he was overcome and found by firemen, who carried him to the street. More occupants who couldn't get down by the fire escapes because there were no ladders fled to the roof. The firemen put out the blaze with difficulty. Tenants told the police that the fire was the fourth of suspicious origin since the beginning of the year.

GUILTY OF STEALING WATER.

Brooklyn Laundryman Fined $100 for Violation of Law.

The first trial and conviction of a man for stealing water from the city was had in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The defendant was Isadore Heilbrunn of 378 Broadway, that borough, where he operated the Electric Hand Laundry.

On April 29 last Heilbrunn's place was raided by Water Register John R. Eastmond, Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter Shaw Brewster, and three Inspectors of the Water Supply Department. They found that Heilbrunn had a tester in his laundry, but in order to avoid the payment of a water bill to the city had stretched a fifty-foot rubber hose from the rear of his premises to a stable on South Fifth Street directly behind his store. By means of this hose he filled a large tank.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Police Court and held for Special Sessions under Section 658 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to "interfere with water meters, water service pipes and their connections—a person who, willfully, with intent to injure or defraud."

At the trial yesterday Heilbrunn's attorney contended in defense that his client did not own the laundry. Justice Keady of Special Sessions said that he believed that the offense was a very serious one, and wanted to impose a fine of $500 and a sentence of three months in jail. His associates dissented from this, and in view of the fact that it was the man's first offense, imposed a fine of $100.

COMING ALDERMANIC FIGHT.

New Board to Apportion Assembly Districts Under 1905 Census.

During the coming Fall campaign one of the most interesting political fights will centre about the Board of Aldermen, for the reason that the new Board, which will take office on Jan. 1 and hold through the years 1904 and 1905, will apportion the Assembly districts under the new census, to be taken in April and May of 1905. This census and apportionment will have an important bearing on the control of the Legislature of 1906, or at least of the Assembly of that year, and of the succeeding Legislatures. Greater New York, under the amended Constitution, is in a fair way to gain eight or ten Assemblymen at the expense of the up-State districts, and the question is one regarded by both parties as worth considering.

After the State census in 1905 the apportionment in Greater New York will be made by the Aldermen in their capacity as Supervisors, and whichever party wins in the Board of Aldermen at the coming election naturally will take advantage of that fact in apportioning the members to the various districts. It is a difficult matter for the Democrats to gain any advantage in the State Senate under the Constitution, because not more than one-third of the Senate can be chosen from any one county nor more than one-half from any two adjoining counties. In naming the Assembly, while the provision for more than 150 members in all is made, it is provided that the basis of representation shall be fixed by dividing the population of the State, after each State census, by the total number of members of the lower house.

Thus, according to the Federal census of 1900, the population of the State was 7,268,012, and at the usual ratio of growth of 30 per cent. each five years the population should reach 8,006,250 in 1905. This would give a ratio of one Assemblyman to each 53,975 of population. According to the same proportion New York County should have 2,400,000 population in 1905, which would give it forty Assemblymen, while Brooklyn, with its prospective 1,350,000 population in 1905, would have twenty-five Assemblymen. Queens County would get four Assemblymen, instead of three, and, together with Richmond and the section of Westchester included in the greater city, there would be seventy-one Assemblymen in Greater New York, instead of sixty-one as at present, with a possibility of seventy-two in all.

As the Democrats from up the State elect from six to ten Assemblymen, it would be possible for the Democratic Party, by redistricting the city, to get control of the lower branch of the State Legislature by a bare margin.

Nominated for the Assembly.

WARSAW, N. Y., July 27.—The Wyoming County Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated Elmer E. Charles of Warsaw for Assemblyman. Resolutions were adopted opposing the construction of a one hundred and one million-dollar barge canal.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 27.—Genesee County Republicans this afternoon nominated Samuel Percy Hooker of Le Roy for a third term in the Assembly.

ANAWANDA CLUB OUTING.

Charles F. Murphy's District Following Has a Day of It at Locust Grove.

Two thousand and more of the men, women, and children of the Eighteenth Assembly District attended the outing of Charles F. Murphy's Anawanda Club yesterday to Locust Grove, on the Sound. The affair, which had been postponed from June 29, when torrents of rain prevented the steamer from sailing after all were on board, was a success this time.

By 9 o'clock in the morning the clans began to gather in the district, of which Mr. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, is the leader, and all headed for the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, where the steamer Taurus was moored. Everything to be desired in the line of eatables and drinkables was on hand, together with a brass band to supply music on the trip and for dancing when once the grove was reached. It was fully 11 o'clock, however, before the boat put off, and by that time the crowd on the dock was so great that the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were needed to keep the crowd in hand and the line in form. Charles F. Murphy was on hand early to look after his friends on their annual event, and he was aided by his brother, John J. Murphy, and Alderman James E. Garfney.

Among those present were William J. King, John J. Macken, Assemblyman George P. Richter, B. J. Shandley, Frank A. O'Donnel, Edward J. Hines, George J. Kiesel, Francis E. V. Dunn, Joseph F. Morse, Joseph F. Murley, Joseph McCormick, James H. Knowles, Edward B. La Fetra, Patrick Short, John T. Oakley, William Smith Thomas, Quinn, Terence Morgan, Charles H. Collins, Patrick A. Whitney, and Maurice Murphy. James Murphy, said to be the oldest resident of the district, where he has lived for fifty years, was one of the guests of the occasion.

Arriving at Locust Grove shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the luncheon, together with dancing and athletic sports, occupied the time until 4 o'clock, when the return trip was begun, the excursionists arriving at the dock at East Twenty-fourth Street at 7:45 in the evening. There was a tired crowd in the Eighteenth District last night, but the clan of Murphy bore up well under the strain.

BEQUESTS EXCEEDED ESTATE.

Mrs. Skae Willed $110,000, Although Possessed of But $16,000.

The will of Mrs. Alice Skae, a widow, who committed suicide at the Hotel Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, on July 6 by taking carbolic acid, was filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Skae directed that the burial vault at Oakland, Cal., in which her husband and two children are buried be taken down, and the executor is to erect on the same site a new vault, to cost from $20,000 to $25,000.

She leaves the residue of her estate to the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, in trust for her daughter, who is to receive the income for life. On her death $50,000 is to go to the lawful husband of her daughter, should she have one, with the remainder to their children. In case her daughter dies without issue $10,000 is to go to the Children's Hospital in San Francisco for the endowment of a bed, to be called after the name of Alice Skae; $15,000 to two sisters-in-law of the testatrix, and $10,000 to the Museum of Art at San Francisco for the purchase of one or more oil paintings.

In the petition for the probate of the will the decedent's daughter states that the estate consists of personal property valued at $16,000 and that there is no realty in this State.

CHESS FOR RICE TROPHY.

Roething and Phillips Draw for Prize After Exciting Contest.

The fifth game of the Rice Trophy tournament at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association, which brought about a tie between O. Roething and H. M. Phillips, was not without interesting features. Roething, upon encountering the Dutch Defense set up by Phillips, retaliated with the Blac ar Gambit, sacrificing a pawn, which, however, the Manhattan Club champion could not retain with advantage. Some lively though entirely sound play was indulged in by both combatants toward the close of the game, but failed to bring about the desired result. The players will resume hostilities in a supplementary contest of two games up to be arranged at the Manhattan Chess Club this week. The score of the fifth game is appended:

FIFTH GAME—BLACKMAR GAMBIT.

Roething. White.	Phillips. Black.	Roething. White.	Phillips. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	20. R—K3	Kt—B4
2. P—K4	PxP	21. Q—B4	RxKt
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	22. RxB	Q—B3
4. P—KB3	PxP	23. P—Q5	Kt—Q5
5. KtxP	P—KB	24. PxP	PxP
6. B—Q3	B—KB3	25. Q—KR4	P—Q3
7. Castles.	Castles.	26. B—KKt5	QKt—K
8. Q—K2	Kt—B3	27. KR—K3	P—R3
9. P—QR3	P—QKt3	28. B—KB4	Kt—Q3
10. B—Q2	B—Kt2	29. RxP	R—K
11. QR—K	Q—K	30. Q—K	RxR
12. Kt—QKt5	B—Q	31. RxR	KtxP
13. P—B4	P—QR3	32. RxKt	Q—Qsch
14. Kt—B3	Q—B4	33. Q—Q2	QxB
15. P—B5	B—K2	34. RxRch	KxR
16. P—R3	B—Q3	35. BxBPch	K—Kt
17. Kt—K2	QR—B	36. K—R2	P—QKt4
18. Kt—Kt3	RxKt	Drawn.	
19. QxB	Kt—K2		

FELL THIRTY FEET INTO TUNNEL.

Two Men Hurt Through Stepping on Loose Girder.

Alexander McLean, forty years old, of 701 Ninth Avenue, Superintendent for Contractor William Bradley in the construction of that section of the rapid transit tunnel between Fifty-ninth and One Hundredth Street, in Broadway, fell into the tunnel at Seventy-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and was internally injured. John J. Garson, one of the foremen, was also hurt.

The two men had started to walk across the excavation on one of the iron girders, which had not been bolted. The girder turned beneath their weight and dropped them into the excavation, a distance of thirty feet.

McLean received contusions of the head and body, besides internal injuries. Garson sustained a scalp wound and contusions. McLean was carried to the surface in a semi-conscious condition. Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a Central Park ambulance.

BRONX PARK RULES VIOLATED.

Keepers and Police Complain of Recent Visitors—Lion and Tortoise Hurt.

According to the keepers and police stationed in Bronx Park, the character of the Sunday crowds there has suddenly changed for the worse. The number of violations of the various rules has greatly increased within a week or two.

Many big bonfires have been built on the last few Sundays by persons desiring to keep off mosquitos, and much growing timber, such as bushes and saplings, has been destroyed.

The animals, too, have been subject to much annoyance lately. One lion has had his mane and tail singed, while a man was caught sticking a hatpin through the tail of a tortoise.

COL. N. R. HEFT RESIGNS.

Leaves Presidency of Stamford Trolley Company—He Originated Consolidated Road's Suburban Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 27.—Col. N. R. Heft resigned to-day from the Presidency of the Stamford Street Railroad Company, which is owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Directors elected H. M. Kochsperger as his successor. John W. Parker was made Secretary and A. S. May Treasurer, succeeding the late W. L. Squires, who held both offices. Col. Heft will resign to-morrow from the Presidency of the Meriden Street Railroad, which also is controlled by the Consolidated, and again Mr. Kochsperger is to be chosen to succeed him.

The action taken to-day means that there is to be a closer union in operation between the New Haven Railroad system and the street railway lines it controls. Heretofore the street railroad enterprises have been kept quite distinct from the operation of the main line. Col. Heft's retirement is due to a desire for a long vacation in Europe. He retains his interest in the New York and Stamford Railroad Company, of which he is a Director. This company owns the Greenwich Tramway Line and several other trolley lines between here and New York, and when the plans of the New York and Stamford Railroad Company are carried out it is said there will be through trolley service between Stamford and New York.

Col. Heft is the originator of many extensions and improvements which are now under advisement, including an arrangement whereby the Consolidated will operate an electric suburban system from New York to Stamford, having trains from here to connect with the elevated system at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the subway at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

SOUTHERN CAR RECEIVERSHIP.

Judge Kirkpatrick Names His Trust Company as Depository for Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Upon the application of Thomas A. Gillespie, receiver for the Southern Car and Foundry Company, for a depository for funds in the discharge of his receivership, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick designated the Federal Trust Company of Newark.

Judge Kirkpatrick also modified the decree made by him July 17 in the United States Circuit Court, when appointing a receiver for the Southern Car and Foundry Company he restrained the company from doing any business whatsoever. To-day's modification permits the company to defend the subsequent bankruptcy proceedings brought against it in the United States District Court by the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, who is President of the Federal Trust Company, in discussing his action in designating his company as a depository for the Southern Car Company's funds, said to-day:

"The law authorizes the court to designate in each county of the State a bank or banks which shall be depositories for funds in bankruptcy matters, and under that provision the Fidelity and Federal Trust Companies of this city have been designated for this county. It was under this designation that I ordered the funds of the Southern Car Company deposited in the Federal Trust Company. It was the usual routine in such proceedings, and there was nothing new or personal about it."

HEALTH AT 103 YEARS.

Mrs. Sylva L. Dunham of Winsted, Conn., Receives Congratulations of Many Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 27.—Sitting in a rocking chair, her wrinkled face beaming with smiles, Mrs. Sylva Langdon Dunham to-day shook hands with hundreds of people who called to compliment her upon having reached the one hundred and third year in life's journey. Her callers, including the members of Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Meriden, of which she is a "real daughter," left tokens.

Mrs. Dunham, who looks as hale and hearty as some women of much fewer years, arose at 7 A. M., and after reading a chapter in the Bible, which is a daily practice with her, partook of a light breakfast. Visitors commenced to file into her home early in the forenoon, and continued throughout the day, and the aged woman stood the ordeal well.

When Mrs. Dunham arrived at the age of one hundred years she remarked now she lived to be a hundred, she would likely live for another decade.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Horse, Frightened by Automobile, Crashes Into a Runabout and Against Lamp Posts.

Frightened by a passing automobile, a horse attached to a wagon belonging to the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, of 400 East Thirty-sixth Street, ran away yesterday afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

At Sixteenth Street William Dunn, the driver, jumped from the wagon. A little further up the avenue the wagon ran into a runabout driven by F. Frey of 188 Third Avenue. Mr. Frey was thrown from the runabout, and a wheel of the vehicle was knocked off. Continuing, the runaway went on the sidewalk, scattering pedestrians.

At Eighteenth Street the wagon came in contact with two ornamental lamp posts outside the Café de Logerot, smashing them. The force of the collision pulled the horse up short, and Policeman Thomas Clancy of the West Thirtieth Street Station seized its head.

The wagon which the runaway horse was drawing was not damaged, nor was Dunn, the driver, hurt.

Speeding Automobilists Fined.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 27.—Two arrests were made on the South Road yesterday for alleged violations of the speed provisions of the Bailey automobile law. The prisoners were James Coleman and Dr. R. Hazen of Manhattan. They were arraigned before Justice Brewster, who imposed on each a fine of $10, which was paid.

BRITISH ANTI-LYNCHING PLEA.

Englishwoman Asks New Orleans's Mayor to Stop Negro Burnings at Wilmington, Del.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—A letter was received to-day from a lady in Formby, England, asking Mayor Capdevielle to investigate and use his influence toward putting a stop to a repetition of the lynching of persons in Wilmington, Del. The epistle inclosed an English newspaper account of the burning of the negro White at the stake a few weeks ago. The writer appeared to be under the impression that New Orleans was a suburb of the Delaware town and that Mayor Capdevielle's jurisdiction extended over that territory.

The letter scores the people of the United States for being inhuman, cruel, and uncivilized, and deplores the state of affairs in existence here. It intimated that the time had come for England to send missionaries to the United States.

Woman Drowned in the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Monroe S. Brown of 544 Summer Avenue, Newark, was drowned in the surf at noon today. Mrs. Brown had been stopping at the Mason cottage, and entered the water as was her custom, shortly after 11 o'clock. An hour later her body was found floating in the surf by Thomas Howland, one of the bathing masters. Mrs. Brown was the wife of a well-known lumber dealer of Newark. Her remains were brought here to-night.

Heavy Woman Fell Three Stories.

Mrs. Mary Griebel, fifty-four years old, of 358 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, who weighs 350 pounds, while hanging out clean linen yesterday afternoon fell from a third-story window. She suffered internal injuries, and Dr. Dare of the Bushwick Central Hospital expressed the opinion that she would die.

FOUND WITH BROKEN BACK

Mystery as to How Injured Man Reached Broadway.

None in Crowd at Houston Street Corner Saw Him Come—Had Fallen from Car Against Elevated Pillar.

St. Vincent's Hospital has a case which is a mystery to them and to the police alike in the person of David Horowitz, thirty-five years old, who has been able to say only that he lives somewhere in Willett Street and that in getting either on or off a car he fell against an elevated road pillar. The man was found with a broken spine at Broadway and Houston Street during the full tide of travel yesterday. He was lying on the sidewalk at the southwest corner of those congested thoroughfares unable to move a step, and neither he nor any one who saw him has been able to give any inkling as to how he got there. Those who were standing nearest to him professed absolute ignorance as to how he came to be lying there.

A policeman of the Macdougal Street Station had his attention drawn to the man by the crowd which surrounded him. He found the man in extreme agony, screaming with pain at the slightest touch. He called the ambulance, and Dr. Gulliver, who came with it, at once diagnosed the injury and pronounced the patient's condition serious. When he assumed charge of the case the policeman began a rigid investigation.

There was an inspector of the street railway system permanently stationed there. He said he had been at his stand all morning, yet could tell nothing. A bootblack and several peddlers told the same story. A young man in the crowd said he had seen the man a short time before thrown off a crosstown car at Houston Street and the Bowery, six blocks away, but Dr. Gulliver at once said that it would have been impossible for Horowitz to have walked from there, and none could see how he could have been carried such a distance in such pain as he was suffering, without attracting general notice.

Horowitz, frantic with agony as he was moved, was lifted then into the ambulance with all the tenderness that well-trained hands could give and was taken to the hospital, where his condition became steadily worse for several hours. The officials of the hospital said last night that Horowitz would probably recover. He was still very weak, and on this account had not been put in a plaster cast, but remained swathed in bandages. He was resting quietly.

FEAR WOMAN WAS DRUGGED.

Unconscious Ferryboat Passenger Had Money and a Ticket for Chicago.

When one of the Pennsylvania Annex ferryboats arrived at the station in Jersey City from Brooklyn, early last night, and all of the passengers had gone off the boat, one of the deckhands, in going through to clean up, found a woman apparently asleep in the lower cabin. He went over to her and shook her, but she failed to awaken. He shook her roughly this time, but she did not mind that. Then he called other employes, and it was found that the woman was not asleep, but apparently unconscious.

An ambulance from the City Hospital was summoned and she was placed in it and taken to that institution. The doctors there immediately started to work to revive her, but up to midnight last night they were unsuccessful. The doctors will give no opinion as to the nature of the woman's illness, but intimate that she has been drugged. They say, however, they do not believe the woman will be restored to consciousness until this morning. At first they believed a couple of hours' treatment would revive her.

The woman is about twenty-five years old and well dressed. She is quite pretty and of light complexion. When she was brought into the hospital the Warden of the institution took everything of any value that the woman had and locked them up and then went home. The doctors say they do not know what articles the Warden has belonging to the patient, but they believe the woman had a ticket for Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They also state that she had some money.

Her case is not looked upon as dangerous by the doctors.

NEW MARCUM TRIAL BEGUN.

Work of Securing a Jury at Cynthiana Will, It Is Expected, End To-day.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., July 27.—Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the Marcum assassination in Breathitt County, were brought into court this morning guarded by six Deputy Sheriffs. Many visitors are in the city, and the courtroom was packed.

The work of securing a jury was begun, but many who were summoned were excused for various reasons. Attorneys for the defense filed a plea against the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the Special Term would make one more term than is provided for by the statutes. The Judge overruled the plea. The court ordered that the militia be used only for guarding the jail.

Upon the reassembling of the court in the afternoon counsel for the defense asked for time to prepare affidavits in support of a motion for a continuance of the trial owing to the inflamed state of public feeling caused by the presence of soldiers at the trial. The motion was also based on the absence of material witnesses. The court overruled the motion, and ordered that attachments be issued for absent witnesses. Court then adjourned until 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is thought a jury will be easily secured.

Jett's mother sat close to him, and watched to-day's proceedings with great earnestness.

Capt. Ewen, the main witness for the prosecution, returned here to-day from Lexington. He was met at the train by Sergt. Swinford and two men and escorted to Camp Licking, where he will remain under protection of the guards until after he has testified.

FOUND IT TIME TO DIE.

Whereupon Despondent Saloon Customer Put a Bullet Into His Brain.

Louis Hamburg, thirty-six years old, a wholesale liquor dealer living at 28 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, killed himself by firing a bullet through his right temple yesterday noon in a saloon at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The proprietor of the saloon, Otto Kuhlman, was the only witness of the act. Hamburg, he said, sat at a table drinking, when he looked at a clock on the wall and asked if the clock was correct. When told that it was, he walked into a rear room and shot himself.

A young man claiming to be a nephew of Hamburg made a statement later at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House to the effect that Hamburg had recently been forced to make an assignment, and during the last three months had lost about $35,000 in business and racing transactions.

DEAD COUPLE IDENTIFIED.

Christopher Weiss and Mrs. Quitner of Schenectady Victims of Morton House Tragedy.

The bodies of both the man and the woman who were found in the Morton House Sunday, the man having committed murder and suicide, were identified yesterday as Christopher Weiss and Mrs. Bertha Quitner, both of Schenectady.

The body of the man was identified first by Joseph Burgi of 751 St. Ann's Avenue, who said that Weiss had a wife and three children in Schenectady, and had left a divorced wife and a child in Switzerland.

The body was also identified by Hugo Quitner of Schenectady, husband of the murdered woman, who called at the undertaking establishment of John Fitzpatrick at 434 East Twenty-sixth Street, after Burgi had left. Quitner fainted when he saw the body of his wife, but on recovering said that his wife had come to New York on Saturday to hire servants for a hotel they intended to start in Schenectady. Weiss, he said, was a collector for the Dobler Brewing Company of Schenectady, and was his best friend, though there had been some unpleasantness between them because of Weiss's attentions to his wife.

Weiss left Schenectady on Saturday, telling his employers that he wanted a short vacation. According to Burgi, the first identifier, Weiss was about thirty years old, and was a member of the Order of Elks, having been admitted in 1887 at New Brunswick, N. J.

VICAR'S SONS NEARLY DROWN.

Canoe Containing Two Children of the Rev. P. A. H. Brown of This City Capsizes in Otsego Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Two young sons of the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, narrowly escaped drowning in Otsego Lake yesterday afternoon. The boys were in a canoe at the outlet of the lake when a swell overturned the frail craft.

Emery P. Thompson, who was in a skiff a few hundred feet away, rowed hurriedly to the lads' assistance and towed them ashore.

DROWNING CHILDREN RESCUED.

Two of Them Were Lucky Enough to be Pulled Ashore on the City's Water Front.

Two children fell into the water from two different piers in the upper east side yesterday, and rescuers were at hand in each case.

Patrolman Joseph Kelly, who has a record of having saved six persons from drowning, dived from the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and rescued William Gerrity, ten years old, of 264 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who had been sitting on the end of the pier. Before diving in after him Kelly handed his watch to a bystander, remarking that in his previous rescues he had always ruined a timepiece.

Helen Lawlor, thirteen years old, of 324 Pleasant Avenue, fell into the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. She was rescued by James Hennessey, Morgue keeper of the Harlem Hospital.

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DIED EN ROUTE FROM BERMUDA.

Mrs. Wailes, Wife of Hotel Keeper, Expired on the Trinidad.

Mrs. Annie Wailes, wife of George C. Wailes, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, at Hamilton, Bermuda, was found dead in her stateroom on the Quebec liner Trinidad yesterday morning when the vessel was a few hours out of New York. Heart disease was said to be the cause of death.

Mr. Wailes was also a passenger on the Trinidad, he and his wife occupying separate staterooms. When the stewardess went to Mrs. Wailes's cabin to awaken her she was unable to get any response, and then Mr. Wailes entered the room and found his wife dead. When the Trinidad arrived at New York the body was taken in charge by an undertaker and will be shipped to Bermuda for interment.

1,000,000 Spindles Idle in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27.—For one week from to-day there will be 1,000,000 spindles idle in this city, and it is said business will be dull through August. About fifteen corporations are included in this week's cessation of business, and the claim is made that the idleness is due to the high price of cotton. In all about 12,000 operatives are out or work for the week and 80,000 pieces of print cloth are removed from the output.

Climbed the Highest Peak in America.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—A dispatch from Dawson says that United States District Judge Wickersham and the members of his party have returned to Rampart after ascending Mount McKinley, the highest peak in America. A mammoth glacier 400 feet high was encountered. A mine near the mountain was named Wickersham after the Judge and a huge peak near Mt. Kinley was named Deborah, in honor of Mrs. Wickersham.

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MR. SMITH CORRECTED.

We regret that ex-Postmaster General SMITH has thought it necessary to the vindication of his record in the department not only to dispute the accuracy of the report of Commissioner PROCTER, but to make injurious insinuations as to that gentleman's personal character. Since he was the victim of this error, there was nothing for Mr. PROCTER to do but to answer him, and the answer is very complete.

So far as concerns the record of the two gentlemen with reference to the civil service law and the rules, it is what might be expected from the attitude taken by them respectively toward the merit system which the laws and the rules establish and are intended to apply. Mr. PROCTER is very sincerely convinced that the system is a sound, practical, and necessary one, and is resolved that he will use all the authority and power conferred on his office to maintain it as defined by the law and developed by the rules. Mr. SMITH does not appear to share this conviction. We assume that he meant, while in office, to observe the law and the rules, which have the force of law. But his course shows plainly enough that he did not wish that the ordinary methods of party management should be interfered with more than was strictly required, and when the law and the rules conflicted with party purposes he seemed desirous to construe them so that the party should have the benefit of the doubt. Mr. PROCTER shows, in his reply to Mr. SMITH, that the latter committed, permitted, and now approves What were real evasions of the law and the rules, and the attempt of Mr. SMITH to explain, extenuate, or justify them only makes the original offense more obvious. The attitude of Mr. SMITH is very common among politicians. It is, indeed, almost unavoidable from the ends the politicians have in view and the habit of mind bred in them by their lifelong occupation. It is easy to understand it, but it is hard to reconcile it with a strong desire to promote the best interests of the service and loyally to obey the laws controlling the service.

It is especially unfortunate that Mr. SMITH thought it proper to declare that "PROCTER, more than any other man in Washington, sought exceptions to the rules in behalf of his own relatives and friends." To this Mr. PROCTER replies: "The above charge is absolutely untrue. I have never asked exceptions for relatives or friends. So far as I know, I have no relatives in the classified service." He then reports the result of an investigation into the case on which the statement of Mr. SMITH is apparently based, and shows that it was one with which he had nothing whatever to do, and which was, moreover, in nowise wrong. We trust that we have had the last of this unbecoming and profitless defense-offensive by the former Postmaster General. It is not dignified and it does not advance his own reputation. It certainly does not tend to give to the public the impression that during his administration of the department the civil service law and rules were enforced in good faith and with care.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is to be assumed that, if Russia desires the ultimate control of Manchuria, she would prefer to secure it without actual war and with the least possible subsequent hostility on the part of other nations. She is not likely to promote her ambition by permitting prominent and presumably responsible officials of her Foreign Office to talk in the reckless tone adopted by "Director HAMBURG of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office."

This gentleman can think of no better way for smoothing the difficulties in the way of Russian policy in Northern China than to denounce the "duplicity" of Great Britain, the credulity of the Americans, and the folly of the Japanese, while bragging about the readiness of Russia to engage in war with "five Powers." That kind of talk from Government officials can only breed suspicion and awaken ill-feeling. Whether the Russian Government intends to hold Manchuria at all costs or not, it is plain that behavior of this sort must increase the cost, because it incites to animosity and tends to hinder a peaceful understanding if that were in any way possible.

It would be hazardous to assume that any such understanding is in reality possible. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the difficulties do not seem insurmountable. There is a strong and growing public opinion in England that it ought to be sought and that it could be reached. The most serious obstacle to a peaceful accomplishment of Russian aims lies in the situation of Japan and the feeling of the Japanese. Russia, prevented from reaching the open water through the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean, appears to have determined to reach it on the Pacific, and the enormous enterprise of the Siberian Railway and the occupation of Manchuria are steps in that policy. They bring her to the northern border of Korea, and within practical control of the approaches to China from Japan. The dream of Japan is the ultimate control and possible annexation of Korea, and beyond that lies possible domination in China, the wielding of whose vast now inert force would make the Japanese the masters of the Orient. The dream is natural for the young and vigorous empire born so suddenly from the old Japanese order. With intense consciousness of their strength in intellect and in the energy of modern political life, with a teeming population seeking new outlets, and with intimate knowledge of the Chinese and how to manage them, the Japanese look on the encampment of the Russians across their path with deep and fervent resentment. Russia, on the other hand, regards the Japanese as her natural enemies, and thinks with a sort of furious dread of what would happen if her thousands of miles of border along the northern line of China were subject to invasion or interruption from Chinese, drilled, organized, and directed by Japanese.

This, as it seems to us, is the core of the Manchurian question, which is but a side issue from the general plan of Russian expansion. If our inference is correct—and it is confirmed by some of the most acute and candid of the Russians themselves—then Russian success depends very largely on her ability to keep Japan from finding support among the other Powers. Russia at present appears to be doing all she well can to drive the other Powers to the support of Japan. The latter professes, we believe with sincerity, the principle of the open door in the Orient. Russia vaguely approves that principle, but evades the application of it. She forces all other nations to infer that her control of Manchuria will mean the practical exclusion of foreign trade. If she could reassure the world on that point she would disarm the most serious opposition that now confronts her. If exclusion is her real purpose she must overcome that almost worldwide opposition. But if it be not her real purpose she is unnecessarily and heavily handicapping herself.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Harper's Magazine for August happens to contain two articles on German subjects which are calculated, when read together, to give the reader a new notion of the nature of the personal government of Germany. One is Mr. CONNOLLY'S account of yachting week at Kiel, the other some rather belated reminiscences by the late M. DE BLOWITZ of the retirement of BISMARCK.

We have already made some allusion to Mr. CONNOLLY'S account of the manner in which the Kaiser goes forth to yacht, attended and followed by battleships, imperial and royal steam yachts, torpedo boats, and what not, which would be ruled off most yachting courses as tending to vex the water for competing and following racers. One cannot help suspecting Mr. CONNOLLY of intentional burlesque, especially since he seems to suggest that, when the Emperor's yacht goes racing, there are no following yachts, or that she is the slowest of any flotilla in which she finds herself. This we find difficulty in believing. It is quite true that the Meteor is primarily a yacht and not a racing machine, and this fact we regard as highly creditable to the imperial owner who ordered her. But she was intended to be as fast as was compatible with being a real yacht, she was designed by a naval architect who has had his full share of racing successes, and she has without doubt made some highly creditable performances, including, if we mistake not, more than one "record." If she does not do well against the British, and much more against the German or Scandinavian cracks, the presumption that she is mishandled is very strong. But of course this is not the main point of Mr. CONNOLLY'S contention. The main point is that a yacht race in which the Emperor takes part under his own imperial auspices cannot very well be a real yacht race as yachting is understood in countries in which sport at least is democratic.

The story told by M. DE BLOWITZ of the retirement of BISMARCK was told in outline by him at the time of the retirement. The correspondent recurred to it at the later period when he was engaged in "reminiscing" mainly to set forth his grievance against Count MUNSTER, then German Ambassador at Paris, who, according to M. DE BLOWITZ, told him the story for publication, and afterward, being frightened by the echoes of the explosion, disavowed it first in part and afterward altogether. This is a matter of comparatively small and of purely personal importance. But the fact and the manner of the retirement of BISMARCK were of national, even of international, importance. Under a constitutional Government BISMARCK would have remained in the German Chancellery until he had actually become disabled to perform its duties. He was without dispute the strongest statesman in Germany in the senses of ability, of experience, and of prestige. The nation desired his continuance in office. It is possible that under a really constitutional and representative Government he would not have been permitted to commit the particular mistake at which the old Emperor took umbrage, the appointment of his son, Count HERBERT, to be Secretary for Foreign Affairs. But Liberal Englishmen who remember the constitution of the "Hotel CECIL" may have their doubts even on that point. At all events, it is clear from the story of M. DE BLOWITZ that the rejection of BISMARCK and the appointment of CAPRIVI in his stead were acts not of national policy but of personal caprice, that the old Emperor had considered them as contingencies, and that the young Emperor, whose worship of his grandfather has taken such strange forms, hastened to transform them into realities.

Personal government need by no means be and most frequently is not the government of the person in whose name it is carried on. The real and the nominal Government coincide only when the nominal governor is a man of masterful character, active mind, a taste for public business, and a sense of duty in regard to it. These coincidences occur in the case of the present Emperor of Germany, whose Government is doubtless the most personal of that in any great European State. He has apparently far more to do with the actual government of Germany than has the Czar with the actual government of Russia, even though the power of the Kaiser is theoretically hedged with many restrictions and the power of the Czar is theoretically quite unlimited. But it is quite impossible that the mode of personal government which prevails in Russia or that which prevails in Germany should commend itself to the inhabitants of countries "in which freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown" as a safe or tolerable mode of government, or one under which a great nation can attain its highest development.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Before the Miller incident is closed, it may become the duty of Secretary CORTELYOU to order a critical investigation of the general conditions existing in the Government Printing Office, and especially in the bookbindery. The effort of the International Bookbinders' Union to discipline and expel Assistant Foreman MILLER is not a very serious matter from any point of view. It only serves to illustrate the monumental impudence of a voluntary organization which undertook to assume the functions of the United States Government and nullify the civil service laws. This sort of thing must be expected, no doubt, especially in an office where politics are understood to have somewhat more to do with tenure of employment than skill and industry. The order of the President restoring MILLER settled the question of the right of the union to reorganize the office to suit itself, and established the fact that a better reason is needed for the dismissal of a competent executive than the fact that the wage earners do not like him; but that is not all the incident may call for.

Naturally MILLER has undertaken to explain his position, and in doing so has made some assertions which cannot very well be permitted to pass unnoticed by those for whom they have official interest. He asserts that the union "runs" the Government Printing Office. He further asserts that his efforts to comply with requisitions of the Post Office and other departments for cheaper blank books and stationery have been thwarted by the union, which has objected to anything savoring of economy. He says:

> The binders operate under rules that no other labor union would tolerate. They are antiquated and interfere with the Government work. They keep down the output and tie the hands of the foreman, who is forced to be a member of the union. The Arbitration Committee of the union restricts the amount of work done in a day. They are the real heads of the bindery, going to men and countermanding orders given by the foreman. Thus, when I arranged for the Post Office work, Mr. BARNETT told me they objected to my cheapening the work; they also objected to improvements.

This statement raises an issue which should be satisfactory to all having official responsibility for the conduct of the office to which it refers. If Mr. MILLER has misrepresented the facts and slandered a capable and conscientious body of mechanics who are serving the Government faithfully and loyally, his mendacity would warrant his dismissal from the position he holds. If, however, he is telling the truth and his statements are capable of verification, it would look very much as if those who are conducting the affairs of the union in the office could be dispensed with advantageously, and as if the Public Printer lacked some of the qualities constituting conspicuous fitness for the position he holds. It might have been more expedient for the International Bookbinders' Union not to have made a public scandal of their grievance against MILLER, since its investigation may reveal more than it was intended should come to the public notice.

WHEN IS A MAN "AGED"?

An evening newspaper describes an altercation between an ill-natured dog and an "aged bicyclist" for whom sympathy is invited by reason of the fact that he is a very venerable man, being "nearly sixty years of age."

An age approximating sixty years may be mature for one who makes a habit of bicycle riding, and to a young and inexperienced reporter it may seem that a person of that age would do better to walk sedately and carry a cane to defend himself against vagrant dogs on the highway; but why even a very young reporter should have employed the term "aged man" to designate a person of fifty-seven or fifty-eight passes comprehension. In addition to being inaccurate, it involves a blazing indiscretion from the point of view of the interests of the newspaper, since a great many people who are near sixty on either side of the line will be apt to resent it as a gratuitous affront to a large and influential body of citizens who are not aged in any proper sense of the term, and whose claim to that title and to the respect and consideration it carries with it will not materialize for another quarter of a century at least.

Old and young are relative terms. In themselves they mean nothing. Every tendency of modern life seems to be to make the young older and the old younger than formerly. The effect of maturing sooner would seem to be to shorten life and precipitate the earlier decay of mental and physical powers, but it does not seem to work that way under modern conditions. Those of us who can remember our grandfathers recall them as old and feeble men at ages which now correspond with the maximum of activity and capacity. The retiring age is receding, and the busiest, most capable, and most formidable man one now encounters in business are nearer sixty than any other average age. Perhaps this means that the man who has approximated or attained the age of sixty has demonstrated that he is among the fittest to survive, and that he has a better assurance of growing really old than many young men who think of sixty as "the dead line"—until they reach it or pass it. But however this may be, the man of sixty is not now aged, nor venerable. The chances are that he can walk as many miles as any young man will choose to follow him, and walk them as fast; that he can give a good account of himself if any of the "boys" try to have fun with him; that he can do as good a day's work with his hands as they, and a very much better day's work with his head; that he has lost little except frivolity and the mistaken sense of proportion which permits the misguided youth to discover the possibility of satisfaction where none exists, and that

> If yet the minstrel's song, the poet's lay,
> Spring with her birds, or children at their play,
> Or maiden's smile, or heavenly dream of art,
> Stir the few life drops creeping round his heart,
> Turn to the record where his years are told,
> Count his gray hairs—they cannot make him old.

We need a new definition of such words, applied to human beings, as old, aged, venerable, superannuated, and the like. Those we have are doubtless correct enough as definitions, but they inculcate a false concept. A consensus of opinion among men of sixty or thereabout as to how these words should be defined for correct colloquial usage would enrich our language.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our search for a lesson in the feminine monopoly of the breach of promise business has set The St. Louis Republic to looking for one, too, and it comes up from its plunge into the mystery with the somewhat breathless and incoherent suggestion that women bring these ridiculous and highly indelicate actions in a desperate effort to get at least one advantage over deceitful man—and their own obstinate trust in anything he chooses to tell them. "This truth of womanly confidence in man," says The Republic, "must be considered in contemplating the trend of femininity to compete with masculine guile in the world of business and industry. How can they compete? They are Waterlooed, so to speak, at the very beginning, because they can no more help placing faith in masculine assurance than they can keep from walking pigeon-toed on one foot. Man wouldn't ask anything better than to have woman as a competitor on 'Change or anywhere else in the strenuous world. With one hand tied behind him, he can fool just as many of her daily as there are hours in the day or minutes in the hours, provided they come on swiftly enough to keep him busy." Just what the relation is between these remarks and breach of promise suits we do not see clearly, but no doubt there is one, for the remarks, like the suits, are full of insincerities, inaccuracies, and inconsequentialities. Both women and men are easily fooled in regard to matters of which they are densely ignorant, and emotions get the better of the sense of both. If, however, breach of promise suits are a phase of business, and perhaps they generally are, our deductions from their almost invariable origin were certainly well justified.

—In the days when "horseless carriage" was the common name for what is now, far from aptly, called "automobile," a lot of scornful criticism was directed against the manufacturers of the new machines because, instead of making them after designs that would show the change in construction and use, they followed slavishly the ancient lines of animal-drawn vehicles. The builders paid very little attention to these attacks—having more important things to attend to just then—but little by little the shape of the machines changed to meet the new conditions by a process of entirely natural evolution, and now, when few of the motor-driven vehicles do more than faintly recall their predecessors, nobody thinks of calling them "horseless." A much more important and prolonged retention of a superceded design has, however, quite escaped notice—that which consists in the equipment of steamers with masts which differ little in appearance from those of sailing vessels. The idea seems to have been that anything afloat ought to "look like a ship," and that this end could be attained only by means of a row of masts arranged in the conventional line along the middle of the hull. And yet the masts of a steamer serve only one purpose, except in the case of accidents so infrequent as to be practically neglected, so far as making provision for them goes, and that one purpose is to act as parts of derricks for loading and unloading cargo. The regulation masts serve that purpose none too well, and yet the shipbuilders went on making them without a thought of change until this year, when a genius over in Sunderland, England, has ventured to build a big steam ore carrier with no masts at all, but with fourteen big spars, seven on each side, placed close to the bulwarks and coupled by transverse trusses so as to be extremely good derricks instead of rather poor ones. Judging from her picture, the Grangesburg is not pretty, but she is said to be a wonder when it comes to discharging her cargo, having already made a record of 10,000 tons in thirty hours.

—That a runaway freight car should have crashed into and through a building in which twelve tons of high explosives were stored, and that nothing happened except a little general destruction due to the passage of the car through brick walls, is certainly remarkable, and no wonder it is so regarded at Victor, Col., where the accident took place on Sunday. Very much more remarkable, however, is a fact which the dispatches on the subject revealed incidentally, and as it were unintentionally, without expressing any surprise at all at it. We refer to the fact that the house in which the Ajax Gold Mining Company kept its stock of giant powder was situated only a few feet from the end of the line down which its ore cars come from the mine, and exactly where it would be hit by any car that happened to get out of the control of the brakemen. When the easily expected accident happened, the inevitable collision also happened, and the lives of everybody in the neighborhood were put in deadly peril. That no explosion occurred was a piece of sheer good luck—luck which, to a remote observer, at least, seems to have been entirely undeserved, for it is hard to believe that the topographical conditions at Victor are such as to make it impossible, or even seriously inconvenient to put the powder house in a safer position. Men who know the most about explosives, however, are proverbially careless in their use, and are strangely prone to add unnecessary risks to those that cannot be avoided in the handling of these impulsive substances.

—An observer of small things who happens to take each afternoon a ride on a suburban trolley car which is also patronized by many Italian laborers on their way home from work, has noticed with constantly growing surprise the curious lack of agility which characterizes these men. Most of them are young, and the few who are not are still in the prime of life, and yet hardly one of them seems able to acquire the ability possessed by masculine Americans of all ages not really close to the cradle or the grave, to get on and off a street car while it is in motion. The Italians rarely try to do either, and their occasional attempts to follow the fashion of the country—made only when the car's speed is much reduced—almost always result, if not in a fall, at least in a clumsy struggle to preserve their equilibrium. If they are boarding the car they drag helplessly by the hand rails until the conductor pulls them upon the platform, and if they step to the ground they totter and stumble in a way that would be ridiculous if it were not perilous. The conductors evidently know well the peculiarities of these passengers and treat them exactly as they do women, except that the order to "Wait till the car stops" is given in a sharper tone. Of course the Italian laborers have done a hard day's work when all this happens, and it is work of a kind not calculated to make the muscles supple, yet laborers of the same class, but of other races, handle themselves with much more skill. They jump on and off the cars with little regard for the conductor and his bell, and the conductor, in turn, seems to have no uneasiness as to their safety in doing so. The particular group of Italians on whom these remarks are based are sober as well as industrious, and their behavior is invariably excellent. Their clumsiness is noted, not because they are unpleasant fellow-passengers, but simply from a desire for light upon what may or may not be a national characteristic.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

A STENOGRAPHERS' EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to reply to your publication of a letter by F. A. Hoffman, on the question of stenographers.

The writer of the above well-constructed letter certainly knows what he is talking about, and speaks the plain truth. I can testify to personal experience which bears out every statement thereof. I have three diplomas which bear the record of hard, successful preparation at a collegiate institute, a university, and a stenographic college, acknowledged to be the best in America, and I have the speed and accuracy, and exercise the judgment and reason which a stenographic expert can often use in correcting thoughtless grammatical errors, or errors of fact which are bound to occur in the dictation of a busy lawyer or merchant, yet without questioning the very kind and courteous manner of the average employer, I have found them very economical (?) on the salary question. I have been offered everything, from $6 to $25, more often $12 to $14.

I would suggest the formation of an association on similar lines with the Trained Nurses' Association, which is very successful, requiring a specified rate of speed, a certain amount of experience to be attested by positive proof, and satisfactory education, to be passed upon by a competent committee. An inducement might be offered in getting the association founded; use enterprise and get all the best stenographers into the society, except, perhaps, those who are in the courts.

A properly managed organization of this sort might become so practical and of such advantage to the competent amanuensis and to the commercial and legal world that an alleged proficient applicant would be asked "Do you belong to the association?" and that those in need of a man or woman of expert ability would telephone The Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, as it were. Let us hear from others on the subject. E. P. H.

New York, July 26, 1903.

The Noise of the Ragman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for your article on "The Pushcart Nuisance." Why cannot all these street pests be abolished? I am a recent resident of Brooklyn and am engaged in literary work, which is rendered very irksome by the street noises which have been abolished in Western and many foreign cities years ago.

My street is respectable, has fine houses and good residents, but at 7 A. M. there commences a procession of ragmen, which continues with scant intermission all the morning. Each ragman has a pushcart containing from two to seven old car bells, which make an unmelodious jingle-jangle that serves to keep the nerves at high tension all the time. Why should these men be allowed thus to disturb the healthy, wholesome quiet of our streets?

Transactions involving millions are done with noiseless strokes of a pen, and yet these itinerant rag collectors are allowed to disturb a city all day to earn their few cents. Surely every one desiring to sell a few rags can watch for the rag cart. But the unmitigated nuisance continues and is growing. I am told city prohibitive ordinance exists. Why is it not enforced? We ask for and rely upon the powerful aid of the press. G. P. W.

Brooklyn, July 27, 1903.

Hustlers for the Presidency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial this morning as to "hustling-for-the-nomination candidates," it would perhaps be interesting to have Messrs. Gorman and Roosevelt nominated for the Presidency just to see if the latter, who certainly has hustled as never did hustler hustle before, could defeat the former on a hustlers' campaign pure and simple. Meantime neither of the gentlemen has received the nomination and both may be relegated to the ranks of "the hustlers who have hustled in vain. Let us as you properly say "Hope that in the interests of party morality" this may be so.

DAVISON BROWN.

New York, July 27, 1903.

Sterling Worth in Journalism.

From The Amsterdam Recorder-Democrat.

The truths that must not be told are the curiously strange things of journalism. It is because they are undeniably true, that simple statements completely refuting assertions made by party leaders, for instance, Republican or Democratic, must not be given to the readers of papers on that side. It is so troublesome to offset them with any amount of talking around them, when manifestly they cannot be denied. One of the few newspapers of large importance and influence, possessing the fairness and fearlessness to print editorially or from an outsider any of these supposed dangerous truths, is THE NEW YORK TIMES. This has been characteristic of THE TIMES during its entire existence of fifty-two years. A newspaper that stands in the position of not fearing that a principle or opinion it has adopted can be damaged by an unassailable truth is one that the kind of readers best worth having are determined to read, and its constituency is as extensive as the language in which it is printed. A great, all-embracing newspaper, whose sterling worth is historic in American journalism, yet whose energies for interesting the public are continually fresh as the ever-living present, is THE NEW YORK TIMES, as literally showing everything that is true as "all the news that is fit to print." It stands for all that is best in journalism, and for its habitation THE TIMES deserves what it has arranged to have—the grandest temple of journalism in America.

VENICE IN SUMMER.

The Campanile and Marangons—Sight-Seeing in the City.

This is the season when mosquitos begin to be troublesome and gondoliers to be jealous of one another, but these drawbacks are scarcely to be made much account of where enjoyments are so various and so continuous. The ill odors, even, seem to have exhausted themselves. There is a good deal of heat and a good deal of noise; investives fly over the water at certain hours and ugly groans, like those of Fafnir, from steamers about to depart, and of course in the evening there is the screaming prima donna in one gondola, singing the inevitable "St. Lucia," and the bawling, quavering baritone a little way off accomplishing an utterly fictitious tour-de-force, in quite another key, in front of an applauding hotel. But leaving these aside the rest of life here seems a perpetual delight. In the early morning (as it is while I write) there is a pale golden calm over the lagoon, and two large barges with dark red sails, patched with rich cinnamon stripe, are pretending not to be becalmed. The gilded angel on the graceful campanile of St. Giorgio stands bright and the reflection in the water of the whole tower is nearly perfect.

If one desires to go and see the beauties of buildings in Venice, it is impossible, fortunately, to lay down any law as to what is the most felicitous moment; their charms are so various, their orientation so diverse. Then an unexpected strip of garden with deep scarlet pomegranate flowers and white oleanders, with madona lilies and purple iris, all in bloom together, with an old statue on a rose-embowered wall, may so surprise one that one cannot stay to calculate whether this or that will be the academic or most precious moment for enjoying it. But one surrenders one's self felicitously then and one's way, and forgets the art critic quite easily.

Still there are things I must mention connected with the fallen Campanile; and first of all let me say that in spite of the rumors there is hope that the deplorable resignation of Luca Beltrami as architect for the reconstruction is not final. He is not the only great architect in Italy, but he is the one Italians and their friends of all classes united in highly estimating; and his work at the great Castello of Milan alone gives him a European reputation. It is only, I regret to say, in England, where his name is practically unknown. Well, Beltrami is absent taking a mountain cure, and the foundations of the Campanile must wait, as they can afford to do, a little while. The work there is a Government matter. At St. Stefano it is a municipal one, and, by the way, the tower of St. Stefano is cased in scaffolding and strawplaiting up to its lantern, and work there had best make haste.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Rupoli I was allowed recently to examine the remains of the bells, the bronze figures of Sansovino's Loggetta, and the Roman relics discovered, not under, but around, the foundations of the Campanile; also the brick herring-bone pavement, the original one, of the Piazza, (as painted in early Bellini pictures) and handed down doubtless from the Roman "Opus Spicatum," or "wheat-ear pattern," which amounts to the same thing called by a prettier name. It was specially interesting to notice that Sansovino worked at materials already used by previous sculptors. On the reverse of a relief, "Moenad-head," of his I found a fourteenth century Christ in a "Mandorla" or "almond-shaped" glory. The Council of Ten, therefore, had their economies.

The "Marangons," or great bell, miraculously escaped, as your readers, I believe, already know. It is not large compared with the Moscow bells, but stands 5 feet from the ground and bears proudly inscribed on it "Rondo-Libri: 1000." The remains of the other bells present a melancholy sight; they are past mending for use, but might be recast when the time comes.

The day has been spent amphibiously, with sea and land, artists, architects, and angels—in pictures and reality also; and now it is twilight, the water spreads out in front of me a sheet of liquid steel gray, with the waving glimmer of a lamp thrown across it. That tower of St. Giorgio is still red, so wonderful is the quality of Venetian atmosphere, (as it had secreted a power of giving off its color when it ought not to do so,) and the facade of the church next it is of intense white, while a few black, mysterious gondolas, here and there, drop with lazy, graceful swing down to the lagoon with the happy people in them. The Madonna on the moon crowns the silvery "Della Salute," rising up in its elaborated pyramid, vis-a-vis; but the real moon actually stands far above her, and, no doubt out of sheer mischief, is set at quite a different angle.—Correspondence of London Globe.

NUGGETS.

Little Surprises for Them.

Si—Whadjer diggin' there fur, Hi?

Hi—Why, haye ye talk! Can't ye see I'm makin' mounds for me Summer boarders to discover things in?—Chicago News.

Pressing It Home.

"Are marriages made in heaven, mamma?" asked little Tessie.

"Some of them are, dear."

"Where was yours made, mamma?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Too Fervent.

Poet—I left a poem here last week entitled "The Gallant Fireman."

Editor—Let me see. H'm, very realistic poem, wasn't it?

Poet—Yes, rather.

Editor—I'm afraid it went to the fire.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Some Men Have Such Luck.

"Fortunate chap, that Dunkley," he remarked. "They say the girl has a million in her own right. I wonder how he ever caught her?"

"I believe," she replied, "that he happened by a lucky chance to recognize a photograph which had been fixed up by a skilful retoucher as a picture of her without even needing a second guess. The picture was really very beautiful."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MY SHIPS.

S. S. Lewis in Pelican Rapids Press.

Some ships I had in the long ago,
And beautiful ships were they,
But over the wide and bounding deep
My ships have sailed away.
Never, no never will they return,
My beautiful ships, to me,
For all are wrecked on a distant shore,
Or sunk in the sounding sea.

The one named Youth, in its ardent pride,
With its flag and pennants gay,
As it sailed along so brave and strong,
Has silently sped away.
Fast o'er the deep like a bird it flew,
With banners and sails so free,
Till lost from view and forever gone
Far over the deep blue sea.

And one called Fame, a gilded bark,
And prized by conquering kings,
As on it sailed like a blissful dream
As light as Zephyrus's wings.
It left no wake as it sailed along,
Nor keys of the here for me.
I saw it fade as it spread its sails
Far out on the bounding sea.

And one was Wealth; 'twas a gorgeous craft,
With its masts and spars of gold,
And decks aglow with glittering gems
Whose value could ne'er be told.
And then away o'er the waves it sailed
More treasure to bring for me.
'Tis buried now in the rolling deep;
It sank in the bounding sea.

And Pleasure one, and a fairer ship
Ne'er sailed on the ocean blue.
The shrouds and masts with flowers entwined
And garlands of brilliant hue.
The tables with luscious fruits were spread,
And richest of sweets for me.
But it sailed away; it left no trace;
It sank in the rolling sea.

Now far away on the billow's crest
A light of the purest ray,
Shines bright as the Star of Bethlehem
That shone on the Magi's way.
'Tis Hope, 'tis Hope, my beautiful ship,
Returning once more to me.
And bringing me balm and peace and joy
From over the roaring sea.

ART NOTES.

Among the pieces of statuary destined for the World's Fair at St. Louis is a seated statue by August Zeller representing Colorado. She wears a helmet with crest formed by an eagle, and her shield, slung over her back, carries the arms of the State. A voluminous drapery swathes her waist and legs. Her palms rest on a pick, with a good deal of energy shown in the muscles of the bare arms and the hands, the symbol referring of course to the mines of Colorado. It is proposed to have this large figure wrought in marble after the World's Fair closes and placed in the Capitol at Denver, as it is an imposing, serious work, well studied from all points of view. Mr. Zeller is a native of Bordentown, N. J., studied at Philadelphia under Thomas Eakins, and worked with Rodin in Paris. Among his monuments are the Soldiers and Sailors for Schuylkill County, having a figure of Victory with four subordinate figures representing the sailors, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and a warpiece at Gettysburg, the recumbent figure of a soldier belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment in the act of firing on an advancing foe. Another figure for the Colorado State Building is a seated Indian by J. A. Byrne. At his feet is a plow, which he is contemplating with mixed feelings of curiosity and distrust.

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The Palma trophy for championship in long rifle shooting won by the American team at Bisley is a standard on a classic scheme with a plain bar bearing the word "Palma." This is surmounted by an eagle with wings uplifted; the eagle holds a wreath in his talons, so that it falls in front of the bar. From the upper long bar of the square standard below the small inscribed bar hangs a cordon, to which nine small wreaths are attached. These inclose the names of winning teams. There is a cheap wire shaft to support the wreaths and on a square base. Founded in 1875 by the National Rifle Association on this side of the Atlantic, it was contested for in 1901 and won by Canada. Next year the British team captured it, and now it has come back to the United States.

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Not content with the industrial and scientific establishments for art instruction which she already possesses Bavaria is seeking to found a central affair at Munich which will be somewhat the same kind of combined museum and national schools as the Victoria and Albert Institute in England. Kommerzienrath Krause has led the donations with $25,000, and Luitpold, the Prince Regent, has offered the rooms of the old National Museum as the Committee of Organization. Herr Oscar von Miller, President of the Bavarian Society of Engineers, is the leading spirit in the enterprise, and he has been able to enlist the sympathy of the Government and various societies. At the instigation of Herr Pettenkofer the scientific and philosophical instruments collected by the Bavarian Academy of Science will be turned over to the new organization; models and other exhibits will come in from private individuals, manufacturers, and special organizations. It is proposed to have this Museum of Science and Art to a certain extent under the protection of Government, so that institutes of technology, special departments, and clubs of artists and scientists will be inclined to make offerings. In order to raise the funds necessary for its proper foundation and maintenance a society is to be formed which will manage it under supervision of the State. The plan doubtless will be carried out with the same thoroughness that is shown in forming local industrial schools and museums throughout Germany.

***

England is doing what she can to afford young people some of the advantages offered them in Germany in the way of arts and crafts. The County Council of London manages a Central School of Arts and Crafts in Regent Street under Prof. W. R. Lethaby, a writer on the applied arts whose books are well known in the United States. He has 750 students under him, many of whom are apprentices and journeymen in various trades. The class in bookbinding shows work of a high grade, and certain pupils exhibit fine cabinet work with carvings and enamels. Another branch well represented is silversmithing, and there are scattered exhibits of brass and copper work, illuminated manuscripts, and embroidery. The show includes architectural drawings, models of designs, wallpaper prints, &c. At this school manufacturers find workmen and workwomen who show talent, and their employes continue the study at the night schools, perfecting themselves in drawing and modeling and having the advantage of the criticism and advice of the teachers. The school was founded in 1896. Last year there were 1,009 entries. It has outgrown its present accommodations, and a permanent building is now planned for a site allotted by the County Council on Southampton Row.

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Peter Henlein, to whom the invention of watches for the pocket is attributed, is to have a monument in Nuremberg to be contributed by the United Society of German Watchmakers and the old town in equal parts. It will be a fountain—perhaps in recollection of the early clocks which ran by lapsing water, the clepsydra.

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The German sculptor Walter Schott has been inspired by the dancing of Miss Isadora Duncan, the young Californian girl who is now the rage in Paris, to model a statuette. According to Die Woche it is a remarkably successful work. Although Schott has made his mark before this in graceful statuettes, this is the best he has yet achieved.

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The foundation of the Grand Campanile at Venice were found intact, but to prevent any possibility of trouble in the future a trench has been dug about the old foundation and piles driven into it. On these large blocks of concrete are placed, so that a broader underpinning will be assured. The fall of the Campanile has set Venice to work strengthening many buildings which, like the famous bell tower, were rebuilt and restored a few centuries ago, but with inferior materials.

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M. Chauchard, the director of the Grands Magasins du Louvre, whose collection of paintings by French artists will go to the Government museums, has the honor of a statue before his death. The sculptor Wigale has modeled him in modern dress, his long whiskers falling in ample splendor on his shoulders. The seated statue has been placed in the Pavillon de Madame at Versailles, which until recently was his country seat. In the park belonging to this estate he has built 100 small cottages. He has presented the property to the employes of his famous shops. When they retire from activity the will become tenants of these homes without paying rents. The pavilion itself will be used as a place of meeting for the tenants, and will contain many works of art.

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The kinemetograph was for a moment puzzled when King Alexander and Queen Draga were slaughtered and a demand came in for "moving pictures" of the tragedy. But only for a moment. Men and women as like as possible the portraits of the victims were engaged, an interior like that in the old Konak at Belgrade was arranged, and the murder was soon ready in London at the regular commercial prices.

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The British sculptor Onslow Ford was remembered early in this month by the unveiling of a monument in St. John's Wood, London. It consists of a granite obelisk, bearing on one side a medallion portrait by A. C. Lucchesi, one of his pupils, with the inscription "To thine own self be true," and on the other a replica in bronze of Onslow Ford's "Muse," which is at the base of the monument to Percy Bysshe Shelley in Oxford. A large company was present and in the course of his speech Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema caused no little listeners that the monument was raised in St. John's Wood not merely because Ford lived there for many years, but because this part of London is a favorite residence for artists and authors. From certain slight stone it was inferred that St. John's Wood might possibly suffer from the changes that occur in great cities. The monument was in the nature of a protest against any radical alteration of the place which might make it no longer available for such residence.

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D. M. PARRY CONDEMNS ORGANIZED LABOR

Publicity Legislation Also Denounced as Socialistic.

His Hostility to Unionism Resented by New Rochelle Member of Furniture Association of America, Who Attacks His Strictures.

The third session of the convention of the Furniture Association of America was held last night at the Murray Hill Hotel. A. J. Conroy of Cincinnati presided in place of W. L. Shearer of Boston, President of the association.

M. T. Shaughnessy of this city was to have given a talk on advertising, but as he was suddenly called to the Klondike, F. T. Gibson, Secretary of the Sphinx Club read an essay which Mr. Shaughnessy had prepared the day before leaving.

A short address was made by F. A. Halsey, associate editor of The American Machinist, in which he condemned all legislation in favor of changing the present usage as to weights and measures by introducing the metric system.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention upholding his views.

D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, was then introduced as the chief speaker of the session. He said in the main:

"The subject of which I will speak to-day is the necessity that exists for a National organization which shall be representative of all employing interests. The National Association of Manufacturers has recently had presented to it a proposed new constitution which lays down a plan for such an organization. I do not say that this plan is necessarily the correct one. But I do say that some plan should be adopted—if not this one, then some other. The plan submitted will at least serve to stimulate discussion on this important matter, and for this reason I hope it will command the attention of all employers.

"It ought hardly to be necessary to set forth why there should be a general organization of the kind I have in mind. Who can take note of the frequent violations of the rights of free labor and free contract without becoming deeply concerned for the future, without earnestly wishing there might be some means whereby the present way of socialistic and anarchistic impulse could be checked?

"In the philosophy of unionism there is no such thing as natural law shaping the destinies of the race, and organized labor appears to lose sight of the difference that exists between individuals. One might as well try to make ugly men handsome and vice versa as to try to equalize the manifold inequalities of the race, and as long as one man is better endowed by nature than another just so long will there be an unequal distribution of wealth. The existence of organization in the field whose work all tend to the undermining of the pillars of the government calls for the creation of as strong a counter organization as can be built up. If forces spring into existence that tend to sway them along lines that lead to folly and destruction, they cannot be expected to act on the part of wisdom unless counter forces are brought into play.

"Reason, if it finds adequate expression, will govern in place of passion and false sentiment or else it would be impossible for a democracy to exist. And I believe that the time has come when the employers of the country can perform a duty not only to themselves, but to the Nation, by coming together in some form of organization, the express objects of which shall be the upholding of the Constitution of the United States, the dissemination of sane public sentiment, and the maintenance of free industrial conditions.

"In order to show that this is an idle fancy—this idea that labor is revolutionary in its tendencies—I wish to call specific attention to the fact that in the hundreds of strikes that recently have occurred in this country the unions have laid claim to the rights of sovereignty that are not often exercised, even by the most despotic Governments.

"The usurpation of such powers by irresponsible and ignorant men is fraught with bringing about such unbearable conditions that a crisis sometimes seems fast approaching in which it will be decided whether this country shall be handed over to the agitators or whether the latter shall be relegated to the oblivion of private existence, discredited and powerless to work further evil. Already you can discern the handiwork of the compromiser, who, calling himself a peacemaker, seeks to have the country grant to organized labor a partial recognition of those rights of sovereignty which it asserts.

"Many men in public life appear to believe that compromise is the sum and substance of political wisdom, but in my humble opinion this country is either going to have individual freedom or it is not. It took centuries of struggle to establish this liberty of the individual, and we are now asked to abandon it at the behest of a lot of so-called business agents, who have rightly earned the title of social brigands."

THE PUBLICITY MEASURE.

Mr. Parry then cited the proposed investigation and publicity bill as an indication of what he regarded as the dangerous drift of public thought in this country. He explained the purport of the bill as being that of governmental investigation of labor difficulties through commissions appointed by the President.

"A more atrocious piece of legislation," said the speaker, "has not been suggested for some time. This bill ostensibly asserts the superior sovereignty of the Government over the sovereignty claimed by organized labor, but by implication it recognizes the right of the unions to shut down factories and to deny to men the natural right to work. It goes further—it provides a means whereby the Government can supplement the efforts of the unions. The unions say that they possess the wisdom to fix the rate of wages off hand, but the bill says in effect that this is not scientific; that it should be first ascertained whether the proposed wage would bankrupt the employer.

"The logical results of such legislation would be the multiplication of the demands of organized labor, and as public sentiment would not be about to bring its forces to bear on all cases, it would be but the precursor of compulsory arbitration, for when the recommendations of the commissions proved ineffective the Government would be asked to step in to compel the settlements. In entering wedge for Socialism the Publicity bill would serve very well.

"The Socialistic experiments in Australia would furnish a very fruitful topic, but I cannot do more than touch upon them. I desire, however, to say something in regard to the conciliation and arbitration laws of New Zealand, as being of more direct interest to the employers of this country. This law was intended to settle industrial disputes, but, instead, it has become the means of fixing wages and general conditions of labor in nearly all the industries of the colony. The testimony of reliable men is ample showing that the act has been used by the unions as an instrument to manufacture disputes, and, far from promoting harmony, it has intensified discord, arraying the employers and employes into hostile camps and making the relationship between them unsympathetic and mechanical.

"The average politician knows that the labor leader is wrong; that he stands for a political economy which would be more disastrous to the laboring man than it would be to the man of wealth, and merely sides in with the agitator because he fears the latter's control of votes that he needs.

"There is no safe dependence to be placed in the action of legislators whose political life is dependent to some degree upon the labor votes. Even the Constitution of the country does not appear to be a sufficient bulwark for our liberties, and while the majority of the judiciary is in the main standing firm, our Judges are being subjected to such vicious attacks that even they may yield. Therefore the logical and vital necessity of a counter organization that of organized labor for the purpose of correcting public thought by giving moral support to public men who want to do what they know to be right, without endangering their political life, for the defending of the Constitution and for the advancement of the industrial welfare and the economic the happiness of the whole people.

"I have no more faith in the wisdom which would allow dangerous social tendencies unimpeded progress than I have in the efficiency of the Christian Scientist method of allowing the disease to cure itself."

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE.

"Do you gentlemen want New Zealand postures experimented with in this country? I do not imagine that you do, and yet this country is being asked to-day by many influential men to adopt conciliation and arbitration laws similar to those of New Zealand. Eight-hour and anti-injunction bills can only be defeated with great effort, and you find instances of men running for high office on platforms calling for the public ownership of coal mines and railroads. The whole public mind appears to be tinctured with the idea that some artificial plan of regulation can be devised that could manage this universe better than is now done by natural forces.

"The leaders of organized labor proudly claim that there were but eight murders committed in the anthracite district on account of Mitchell's strike, only four of which, the leaders say, can be justly laid at the door of organized labor—only four. Thus the claim is made that organized labor does not sympathize with crime and violence. But I would like to ask these deluded men if any one of these murders has been avenged by the law.

"Suppose that the Catholic Church or the Masons, or the Odd Fellows should commit four murders to advance the alleged purposes of their organization. What a wave of protest would go up if even one murder were committed by such an organization. Yet the agitators take pride in the fact that they won the anthracite strike and only four men were ambushed and murdered in cold blood.

"Look at the case of Agitator Parks of New York City. This man has been indicted and thrown into prison on the charge of bribe taking and extortion, but organized labor triumphantly re-elects him to office.

"If the whole country struck for an entire year, what would become of the man who depends only on his wages? The calamity would be terrible and it is well to remember that every little strike tends to a small degree to produce the deplorable conditions that a universal strike would occasion. What should be done in this country, therefore, is to bring to the people a correct realization of what the strike method of forcing progress really means. Some labor leaders may be honest in their ideas, but their ideas, if put into practice, would be woefully disastrous to the whole Nation. Their whole philosophy should, therefore, become discredited. Compromises with them must be resisted to the last, and, if possible, this country must be preserved from following in the path of New Zealand, or from pursuing any ignis fatuus leading to destruction."

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

F. W. Job, Secretary of the Employers' Association of Chicago, the next speaker, told of conditions in Chicago and how his association had handled strikes and strongly advocated the formation of such associations in every city, and especially in New York.

O. D. Baker of Boston, a manufacturer, told of the troubles he was having with labor, and supported Mr. Job's views. Mr. Baker explained how he was really a criminal on bail, having been arrested for violating the law of Massachusetts by trying to get his men to sign an agreement not to join or beleng to any union.

His case comes to trial on next Thursday. After his address the President announced that a nominating committee of three would be appointed to select names for officers to be voted on to-night.

PARRY'S SPEECH RESENTED.

J. J. McClusky of New Rochelle jumped to his feet and said:

"I do not think this procedure is right or good for the organization. What are the objects of the organization? Who are its members? I hardly know what we are here for. We have listened to-night to an address on the labor question in which labor has been attacked. If there is no protest we shall go down as being opposed to union labor, while I do not think that to be the case.

"If ever I heard anarchy I heard it to-night from that platform. The speaker spoke about four men being murdered and about members of a union being implicated in the murders. I don't think that is right. If you talk about men being murdered, how about those killed at Homestead? How about those killed in Chicago?

"We do not want to devote our time to discussing things that are not of particular interest to furniture men only."

Several men then arose and wanted to know who were members and what constituted a member, and there was quite some confusion. The Secretary endeavored to straighten matters out, and it was agreed to allow things to stand as they were until to-night.

CRYSTAL GARDEN'S NEW SKIT.

Sir Thomas Lipton Sees Himself Parodied in "Lifting the Cup."

Sir Thomas Lipton in a box in the rear of the house was the feature of the entertainment in the Crystal Gardens last night, when the skit, "Lifting the Cup," was presented for the first time.

The skit consisted mainly of paper sails in the background, girls with pretty white costumes, United States and Shamrock flags waved frantically above the heads of the company and some rather irrelevant juggling which made the crowd forget the things they had just seen and were therefore acceptable.

The scene was the deck of the steam yacht Erin. The cupfitter was called Sir Thomas Littit, and had very little to say. He was chiefly valuable from the fact that people were amused looking from him toward the box to see whether there was any likeness between the original and the imitation. To the original's credit, be it said, there was little resemblance.

The Earl of Pawtucket was well caricatured by Junie McCree. His constant repetition of the phrase "Sarah's better" was welcomed with shouts of laughter by all who had seen the comedy now at the Manhattan—and most of them evidently had seen it. The Official Mascot brought tears to the eyes of those who wanted to be amused, but he was sufficiently funny to those on the stage. One distinctly pleasant number of the cast was Bessie Evelyn Gibson, who played the part of Sarah Snap. Her pretty face partly made up for the damage done by the Official Mascot.

Two or three of the songs were received with enthusiasm. These were "Bee, the Miss Honey Bee," sung by Raine Davies; "Keep On Shining, Silvery Moon," sung by Emma Carus, and "Will Lipton Lift the Cup?" sung by Junie McCree and the Pony Ballet. But best of all in the opinion of the audience was "New York Forever," the words of which are by Nicholas Biddle. This closed the programme, and was rendered while all the company, with the girls, fortunately in the front row and the mascot well hidden, waved Stars and Stripes, the New York coat of arms, and Shamrock flags wildly over their heads with shouts that were supposed to be—if they weren't—the expression of patriotic fervor.

After the "Lifting the Cup" was over everybody seemed to consider it his duty to get up from his seat and survey the pleasant countenance of Sir Thomas Lipton.

TO PRODUCE GREEK TRAGEDY.

Dionysus Quazuari to Act for Professional Woman's League.

An ancient Greek tragedy, in the interpretation of which Dionysus Quazuari, a leading tragedian of the King's Theatre, in Athens, is to take the leading part, will be produced in New York in October. The Professional Woman's League is sponsor for the production, and according to Miss Grace Addison, who will take the leading female part, the entire production will be of a high order.

Quazuari will interpret the leading character in Greek, while his support will give their lines in English. The theatre in which the tragedy will be produced has not as yet been decided on.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at Manhattan Beach—Popular Features at the Gardens.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" began its run at Manhattan Beach last night; it will stay there two weeks. It pleased those at the seaside, among whom were many who willingly visited it for a second time.

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The management of Luna Park, Coney Island, is preparing a celebration for Aug. 5 called "The Colossal Carnival of Nations." For next Friday night a big cakewalk is announced.

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At the Paradise Gardens last night several new acts went on. Victor's Royal Venetian Band made a hit in a fifteen-minute popular programme. Agnes Mahr, dansuese, did some spirited dancing.

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"Aga," the floating woman, still heads the vaudeville bill. Edith Helena's engagement is prolonged indefinitely.

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"The Great Lafayette," who will head the vaudeville bill at the reopening of the St. Nicholas Garden Aug. 1, will introduce many novelties. For one of his acts a brass band of forty pieces will be used. He will imitate famous band leaders.

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Charles Frohman is expected to arrive on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this afternoon.

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Smith and Bryan, eccentric comedians, and the Lawrence sisters, were the features at Keith's last evening. Others who pleased the audience were Charles M. Ernest, monologist; the Meredith sisters, Zieka and King, and Keno Welch and Melrose.

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Miss Beatrice Morgan was the favorite in "Lord Chumley," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Wallace Erskine, in the title rôle, was well received, as were also Paul McAllister, George Friend, Venner Clarges, and Ethel Wynne.

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"Big Sister's Beau" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, met with the hearty favor of the audience. The "Watermelon Trust," composed of negro comedians, was something of a novelty in the way of vaudeville.

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Th "Wizard of Oz" began its twenty-seventh week at the Majestic last night. Luther Wyckoff has replaced Joseph Schrode as Imogene, the calf, on account of Schrode's illness. Souvenirs will be given Aug. 3, on the occasion of the two hundred and twenty-fifth performance of the extravaganza.

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Col. G. F. Hinton, advance agent of Sousa's Band, arrived home from Europe on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis yesterday afternoon. The band will arrive a week from Friday on a White Star liner. Col. Hinton said that Mr. Sousa had entirely recovered from his recent illness. The band has been away thirty weeks, during which time it has given 362 concerts in 13 different countries and in 133 different cities. In London alone 52 concerts were given, one of them being before King Edward.

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Jules Hurtig of Hurtig & Seamon will return from his European tour on the New York, due here next Saturday. After arranging for several theatrical novelties obtained while abroad he will return to London to complete negotiations for a show house in the English capital.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO—"The Runaways."
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—"Lifting the Cup," "Darling of the Gallery Gods," and "Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses."
GRAND CIRCLE ROOF—Reinecke's Orchestra.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Moving pictures.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Wizard of Oz."
MANHATTAN—"Earl of Pawtucket."
MANHATTAN BEACH—Pain's "Pompeii and fireworks," "A Chinese Honeymoon," and Shannon's Band.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dunn's Band.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—"Japan by Night," with comic opera "Otoyo."
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—"Aga," and vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Lord Chumley," and vaudeville; Twenty-eighth Street, "My Sweetheart," and vaudeville. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Captain Rackett," and vaudeville.
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC—Floating Roof Garden with vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—"Trial by Jury" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Transcontinental Tour for Duss.

Loudon G. Charlton will assume the sole management of Duss and his symphony orchestra of sixty pieces, with Nordica, Fisk, and Nahan Franko, soloists, for a transcontinental tour during October and November.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The prospect of a gay if short season at Newport is much better than it was a week ago. So far, with the exception of the balls to be given by Mrs. Astor on Aug. 10 and by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on Aug. 14, and the dinner at the Casino by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin on Aug. 16, no very large entertainments have been arranged, but this week will possibly see the sending out of cards. Miss Fish has a small dinner dance for next Saturday evening. In town, although there was much uneasiness apropos of the situation in Wall Street, the club attendance was light, although larger than usual for this time of the year. The yachts anchored in the East River have called. Col. John Jacob Astor reached Newport Sunday evening, and two days in the city. The Colonia and one or two others came in yesterday. J. Pierpont Morgan is on the Corsair at Bar Harbor.

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Mrs. George Crocker and Miss Rutherfurd are at Bar Harbor. They have not taken a cottage, but are stopping for a short season at one of the hotels. They will not be at Newport this season.

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The Narada was at the anchorage yesterday. Among the party on board were James T. Woodward and Pembroke Jones. The Emerald, with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, was also anchored off the Twenty-sixth Street landing.

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The death of Mrs. Wright Barclay, which took place on Sunday, was a very great shock to a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Barclay were married on June 23 at the Church of the Transfiguration. She was Mrs. Venable, a widow, and the daughter of Mrs. Edward Moore Mitchell of Louisville. Mr. Barclay is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay. Mrs. Barclay had been ill about eight days, and her death was due to a complication of pneumonia and heart disease.

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Mrs. William Wetmore Cryder died at Avranche, France, on Sunday. She was the daughter of the late Henry Chauncey of this city. Mr. and Mrs. W. Wetmore Cryder have lived abroad for some years. A son, Henry Chauncey Cryder, lives in this city. She is survived by this son, her husband, and two daughters. Her brother-in-law, Duncan Cryder, married Miss Elizabeth Ogden of this city and Newport, and is the father of the three Misses Cryder, who made their debuts two Winters ago. Mrs. Cryder was also related to the Pell and other families.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin at Balmacaen, Scotland. She will remain there a fortnight.

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James Henry Smith, who arrived last week in London, sails in a few days for this country. He will have a yacht in commission for the cup races.

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The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix have not yet gone to the Adirondacks. They are expecting to leave for there this week. They are yet at Lawrence.

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The event of to-morrow is the wedding at Bar Harbor of Miss Lucy Gurnee and Henry H. Thorndyke of Boston. It will be a small affair, however, with a wedding breakfast following the ceremony for the bridal party only.

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The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will sail on Saturday for Europe for a short vacation.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer is going to take up her residence next Winter in Philadelphia. Mrs. Van Rensselaer passed a season there some years ago, and she was the recipient of many courtesies and entertained a great deal.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson of New York were registered at the Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rogers were also registered at the same hotel. They were en route from Poland Springs to Lake Champlain.

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Again the rumor comes from Bretton Woods that Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, the widow of the late Vice President of the United States, will marry Senator William P. Frye of Maine in the early Winter. Mrs. Hobart and her son are spending the Summer at Bretton Woods, and Senator Frye is there with them, and in constant attendance. He and Mrs. Hobart spend their time walking and driving together, and are rarely seen in public alone.

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The new cottage at Bar Harbor built by A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia has been completed, and the Cassatts are now occupying it. It is a very large house, having fifty-one rooms, and is on Corniche Drive. Mrs. W. P. Stewart (Miss Elsie Cassatt) is at present visiting her parents there.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Julia M. Neill, daughter of the late Dr. S. Hollingsworth Neill, and George Lewis Mayer, a son of the Rev. Henry C. Mayer, and grandson of the late George T. Lewis. Miss Neill, while visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Heywood, in Rome several seasons ago, was brought out in Roman society, where she was chaperoned, owing to the illness of her grandmother, by the Princess Massimo. She is heiress to a large fortune. Mr. Mayer was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—De Bloise & Eldredge announced to-day the sale of the John W. Ellis villa, "Stonecrop," to E. R. Thomas of New York. Mr. Thomas will take possession after the lease of Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, the present tenant, expires in September. The estate is one of th most attractive places on Bellevue Avenue, having an area of about four acres and extending from Victoria to Ruggles Avenue. It is across Victoria Avenue from Mrs. Richard Gambrill's new villa and across Ruggles Avenue from the Belmont estate, "By-the-Sea." On the other side of Bellevue Avenue are the estates of W. Storrs Wells and George S. Scott. The house is comparatively new, large and well adapted for entertaining. It was occupied by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt during the Summer after his residence, "The Breakers," was burned.

There was little entertaining to-day, only Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock giving luncheons and Mrs. W. E. Carter a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, who have been the guests of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, have returned to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are expected at their villa, "Beaulieu," about Aug. 20.

Mrs. William S. Ogden has arrived for the season at the Pinard cottage, which she has occupied for several years.

Mr. Lawrence Gillespie, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, Lewis T. Preston, and E. Maitland Armstrong are registered at the Casino.

The third hunt of the Monmouth County Hounds took place to-day. The meet was at Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point farm and the finish at Sachuest Point. There was only a small field of riders, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Colford. It is probable that if a greater interest is not shown in the hunts Mr. Collier will abandon them.

Mrs. I. B. Haddock of New York, Mrs. J. Woodrop and Mrs. C. H. Cavalier of Philadelphia and Mrs. H. V. Minderse and Miss Minderse of Schenectady are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

William J. Baird of Philadelphia has rented the Emmons cottage at Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are guests at Mrs. Hall's, Mr. Hall and will take possession of the Emmons cottage at once.

NOTES OF NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 27.—Miss Marie Seymour Eddy of New York gave a luncheon in the Grecian Gardens to-day. Covers were laid for eight.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Duryea of New York presented a vaudeville travesty written by Mr. Duryea, entitled "An Agente," in the Mathewson ballroom to-night before a large and fashionable audience. Parodies on the songs "R-a-m-o-n-a" and "Since I First Met You" were introduced.

A number of the cottage colony drove to the Point Judith Country Club in the afternoon to witness the opening matches of the lawn tennis tourney.

Gen. John M. Brennan of Providence is at Greene's Inn.

Among those who have arrived at the Imperial are Pierre C. Chambellan, N. J. Hayne, E. P. Smith of New York, and C. M. Hamilton of Larchmont, N. Y.

A fair for the benefit of St. Philomena's Church will be held at the Mathewson to-morrow afternoon.

Springer—Shaw.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 27.—Horace Andrew Springer of New York and Miss Ethel Ione Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Emma G. Shaw, were married to-day at the home of the bride's mother, 1,270 Lafayette Street, Denver.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most beautiful things in the way of ornaments that has been seen for a long time is a cameo, but such a cameo! It is a brooch, but in the form of a cross, this nearly three inches in length, black, and the ornamentation in white in relief, a scene taken from Murillo's "Assumption," a figure of Our Lady ascending on the stem of the cross, and on the top and two sides three cherubim. It is an exquisite thing, and is shown mounted on white velvet, a necklace of small but fine pearls around it.

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Heart brooches paved with diamonds have in the centre of each a single sapphire, also in the form of a heart.

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There are inside pockets on the finer handbags of gold chain work. These are used for change when the purse bag is used for a handkerchief and trinkets of various kinds.

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A handsome member of this gold-chain bag family is a chatelaine bag, straight across the bottom, and with a fringe of amethysts, each round stone set in a tiny framework of gold. The frame of the bag is set with the stones each in a tiny raised rim of gold, and the chain to the bag is set with stones with rims of gold, as the stones are often set in the lorgnette chains.

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Pretty and simple stickpins are made like the lace pins which sell in the semi-precious stones by the half dozen, and in the precious stones by single pins sometimes, though the woman who does not count her dollars carefully buys them always by the half dozen, all of a kind or a variety of stones. These are the pins with the head formed of a tiny round stone cut with a number of facets and set in a simple ring of gold. The stickpins have for heads stones a little larger, but thin and flat, some pear-shaped and others round and set in similar tiny frames of gold. The scarfpins have the rim finished with a small beading.

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White bone combs for the hair are some of the new ones, finished with a heavy band of gold at the top. These combs come in sets, two side and one back comb each, with the plain band of gold.

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Long-toothed combs or pins for the hair, one with three and the other with four prongs, have deep heads of the art nouveau style, an art nouveau maiden in gold upon them.

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One of the latest of what appears to be extravagant uses of the shell is a tray made of it. This is in the form of a leaf, about the size of a natural grape leaf, and about that shape.

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Here is a charming thing in the way of a pottery letter or paper case for the desk. It is made of one of the Italian potteries. The top of the back has for the design a line of conventionalized tulips in color; the top of the first partition of the case is finished with leaves which look to be aquatic of some kind, and the front and lower part of the case has a design of two white swans, one on either side, their necks entwined.

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Table bells in the Italian pottery are attractive.

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"Crème de Paris" sounds like something to drink, but it isn't. It is only the clay of some nice little white clay pipes in rather fanciful designs. One with a dog on the stem at the base of the bowl is a pretty little pipe. The pipes cost 5 cents.

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One style of lamp shade is made of a number of spheres, four for a shade. One of these, a Dresden lamp, the style with the dark-blue foundation, with scenes in colors, has a shade of a Dresden design of cretonne, the four spheres a foot and a half in diameter, caught together at the sides, forming a four-sided shade. The top is plain, and there is a fringe outlining the lower edges.

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On a lamp of more delicate design, but also Dresden, in delicate colors, having flowers and figures in relief, the shade is made of four spheres in the same manner, but these of white, and outlining the edges are pink milliners' roses massed together.

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Nice little mechanical steam yachts for the children cost only 50 cents each. With the spring wound up they will go for some time when put in water. There is a small sailor dressed in pale blue and white who stands on the afterdeck of each.

BERLIN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. John W. Swift Will Represent This Country.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall left to-night for New York, where she will be joined by Mrs. John W. Swift of San Francisco, President of the National Council of Women of the United States. They will sail Wednesday for Bremen, and will proceed immediately to Berlin.

After a few days in the German capital, they will go to Dresden to attend the sessions of the International Conference of Women, over which Mrs. Sewall, as President, will preside. This will be the last annual meeting preceding the quinquennial session, which will be held at Berlin in the Summer of 1904.

Industrial Depression in Austria.

VIENNA, July 27.—A report by the Chief Industrial Inspector of Austria shows that the labor situation in this country is greatly depressed, many factories running on short time and the families of the industrial classes suffering. The most capable workmen, particularly machinists and metal workers, are emigrating to England and America.

EDWARD EVERETT DEAD.

Veteran of the Mexican War and Cousin of the Great Orator of the Same Name.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Edward Everett, a cousin of the great orator of that name, is dead at the age of eighty-five.

In 1843, when trouble arose in Hancock, Ill., between the Mormons and other settlers, the Quincy Riflemen, whom Mr. Everett had joined, were called out, mounted, and armed as a cavalry troop, to assist the civil officers in preserving the peace, apprehending horse thieves, and recovering stolen property. These duties involved long rides and exposure and risk of life in unsettled prairie districts, for the Mormons were well armed.

While Mr. Everett was thus engaged at Nauvoo war was declared against Mexico. A few days later some of the members of his company volunteered as Company A, First Illinois Volunteers. Young Everett was one of the forty-two.

During the civil war he became Assistant Quartermaster General of Illinois, with the rank of Major.

Meanwhile, on Oct. 7, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary A. Billings, who survives him.

At the close of the civil war Mr. and Mrs. Everett came East, and, after touring the Valley of the Hudson by carriage in search of a desirable location, they built a house on an estate at the southern end of the village now called Ossining, N. Y. There they lived for many years, from which they sold the place in 1889 and traveled in California and the Hawaiian Islands. About that time some valuable articles on "Volcanoes of Hawaii" appeared in The Commonwealth from Mr. Everett's pen. On their return to the East, after two years in New York city, he bought his home in Roxbury, Mass., where he died.

DEATH OF MRS. M. C. WEIL.

Woman Pioneer in the Advertising Business—Regarded as an Expert in Appraising Diamonds.

Mrs. Mathilde C. Weil died Saturday, at Long Branch, N. J., of diabetes. She was widely known in the advertising world, and was a woman pioneer in the business. The only feminine suggestion in her business relations was that though she had been acquainted with the older men in the advertising world for many years, no one ever knew her age.

Mrs. Weil came to this country from Germany in the early seventies. On the death of her husband, she obtained employment as a translator, being proficient in many languages. She also added to her income by newspaper and magazine writing. She was regularly attached to the New York Zeit. While engaged in literary work she conceived the idea "that there was a better living in the advertising business, and in partnership with Miss Meta Volckman, in 1880, she established a general agency. They were the first women in the business.

Mrs. Weil proved her business ability at once, especially as a solicitor, and when the firm was fairly started she further showed her talents in systematizing the work by its division into departments, so that Miss Volckman took charge of the amusement advertising, and Miss Compton that of the schools and colleges. Mrs. Weil devoted herself to the general business and particularly that of proprietary medicine firms. She soon established valuable contracts for some of the larger firms, and up to the time of her death was the advertising representative of several of the large concerns that spend thousands of dollars in advertising. The firm was dissolved in 1903, and Mrs. Weil continued her agency with offices in The New York Times Building.

Mrs. Weil is believed to have left a large estate, for her business ability was not confined to advertising. She was shrewd in her investments. Among her other possessions were many jewels. She was regarded as an expert in the valuation of diamonds and other precious stones. She is survived by two sisters.

F. J. KIMBALL DEAD.

He Was President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—Frederick J. Kimball, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company since 1896 and President of the same road before it went into the hands of a receiver in 1895, died to-day at his home in Radnor, near here. He was fifty-nine years old, and had been ill since June 14.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Kimball became a Pennsylvania Railroad rodman in 1862. After occupying various positions in that railroad's engineering department, he spent two years as Engineer of Erie Railway shops, and later, in 1878, was interested in the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Road, of which he was chosen President in 1881. He became connected with the Norfolk and Western as First Vice President in the same year, and was made its President two years later.

MRS. WRIGHT BARCLAY DEAD.

Bride of Real Estate Broker Dies After Short Illness.

Mrs. Louis Fontaine Barclay, bride of Wright Barclay, the real estate broker, died on Sunday in the Touraine Hotel, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay took place about five weeks ago at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay had not yet begun housekeeping, Mrs. Barclay intending to accept some of the house parties she had been invited to join throughout the Summer. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert Johnson, at Fort Hamilton, when she caught a cold which developed into pneumonia. When her illness became grave she was removed to Mrs. Johnson's city residence, in the Touraine.

Mrs. Barclay was the daughter of Edward Moore Mitchell, banker and broker of Louisville, Ky., who died several years ago. Her mother, Mrs. Blanche Mitchell, and her sisters, Mrs. Thomas Lynch of Boston and Mrs. Albert Johnson, were with her when the end came. Her other sister, Mrs. Howard Page, is at present abroad.

The funeral service will take place in the Touraine at 10 o'clock this morning. Interment will be in Louisville.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elijah Cabble.

Elijah Cabble, a wire manufacturer, died at his home, 217 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night from Bright's disease. He was born in England in 1831, and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. In 1850 he started in partnership with his brother William, in the wire business at Union Avenue and Almslie Street. Mr. Cabble invented several improvements in wiremaking. He was a founder of the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn and a Director of that institution at the time of his death. He was a member of the Union League and Hanover Clubs of Brooklyn and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. He leaves a widow, two sons, two daughters, and a grandchild. The funeral services will be held at his home to-night. Burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Charles Anthony Morss.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Charles Anthony Morss, President of the Simplex Electrical Company, died suddenly to-day of heart disease. He was born in Boston on Oct. 15, 1822, and his ancestors on both sides were among the original Puritan settlers of Newburyport.

Soon after leaving school Mr. Morss entered the wire business with a firm occupying the same Cornhill Building which for nearly sixty-five years had been his own headquarters. He was identified with the Old South Church as a member of its Standing Committee. His wife and four sons survive him.

Ralph Lazarus.

Ralph Lazarus of Columbus, Ohio, died Saturday morning at the age of fifty-two years. He was known as a business man and philanthropist, being a member of the firm of J. & R. Lazarus and a Trustee of the Cleveland-Columbus Jewish Orphan Asylum, besides several other charitable institutions. He was a Director of both the local street railway companies, and the local electric light company, and belonged to the Masons in Columbus. As a hotel manager he was also prominent, owning and managing at the time of his death the Southern Hotel. He was unmarried, and leaves a large fortune.

Dr. Milo Hotchkiss Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 27.—Dr. Milo Hotchkiss Jones, son of Dr. Leander Jones and assistant to his father as Health Officer of Greenwich, died here early this morning of a fever contracted two weeks ago while attending to his duties. He was twenty-eight years old. Though born in Kensington, Conn., he spent most of his life in Greenwich. In 1896 he was graduated from the Yale University Medical Department, and then he was attached for a time to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Among the organizations to which he belonged were the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and the Acacia Lodge of Freemasons.

James H. Cator.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—James H. Cator, for many years a partner in the wholesale millinery and white goods firm of Armstrong, Cator & Co., died to-day, after a prolonged illness. He was well-known among merchants throughout the country.

Obituary Notes.

James J. Farris, one of the wealthiest bankers in Indiana, died yesterday at his home in Lafayette, that State. He was seventy-four years old.

John Remy died at his home, 447 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday from a complication of diseases. He was a member of the police force from May 1, 1871, to April 1, 1890, when he was retired at his own request. He had an excellent record. He leaves a wife.

Mrs. Sarah P. Lane died at her home, 172 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday from heart disease. She was eighty-one years old. Her husband, Joseph M. Lane, who was also eighty-one years old, died on July 14 from apoplexy. He was sixty years a produce merchant in this city. The couple were married fifty-seven years ago. They leave two sons and one daughter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE NEW NOVEL

"The Call of the Wild"

2

"The whole story is vital with interest."
—New York Herald.

"Its romance is fascinating . . . it takes hold of the attention irresistibly, and keeps that hold to the end."
—The Outlook.

Ask any bookseller for it

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

B. & W. Tabs. B. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—Passed away, July 26, Louise Pontaine, beloved wife of Wright Barclay, at the Touraine Hotel, 9 East 39th St., Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Interment (private) at Louisville.
Louisville papers please copy.

COWENHOVEN.—At Babylon, L. I., July 25, 1903, Magdalene, wife of the late Garret Cowenhoven, in the 87th year of her age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Charles M. Bergen, Tuesday, July 28, on the arrival of the 1:30 train from New York. Interment in Greenwood Wednesday morning.

CROWELL.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Sunday morning, July 26, Elihu Day, son of E. D. Crowell.
Funeral private.

CRYDER.—At Avranche, France, on July 26, Helen Chauncey Cryder, wife of William Wetmore Cryder and daughter of the late Henry Chauncey of this city.

EWING.—At New Rochelle, on Sunday, July 26, Catharine Crane Halstead, wife

HUNTER RAINE'S STAKES

Roehampton's Breakdown Let Canadian Colt Win the Glendale.

Favorites Were Beaten in Six of Seven Races at Opening of Jamaica Summer Meeting.

As recompense for an uncommonly high average of disappointments, patrons of the Metropolitan Jockey Club yesterday, at the opening of the Summer meeting on the Jamaica track, hissed heartily, and seemed to enjoy it, when Oom Paul was so badly beaten for the sixth race as to set the Stewards to probing for what promised to be a turf scandal. There was one other happening of the afternoon that appeared to satisfy the crowd, and that was when Satire, the only successful favorite of the day, finished first for the second event, though to do so Satire found it necessary to beat a carefully prepared good thing in Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan's horse Ernest Parham, ridden by the Bowery's present favorite jockey, Grover Cleveland Fuller.

In six other races of the long programme of seven events the public favorites fared ill. All the winners were well backed, however, and some few individuals profited handsomely, though both the general public and the ring lost heavily, a considerable share of the money from both of these sources going to the Canadian followers of the stable of Alex Shields, whose horses captured two races. The chief triumph of the Shields partisans was over the result of the race of the Glendale Handicap, the stake feature of the card, in which the Canadian-owned colt Hunter Raine, ridden by Odom, won cleverly well off before his field, while Roehampton, the top weight and 1-to-2 favorite, staggered home a poor second and so lame that he seemed in danger of falling at the finish.

The Stewards called Jockey Gannon up into the stand after his ride on Oom Paul, and after questioning him and also examining E. L. Graves, trainer of the horse, failed to arrive at any solution of the horse's bad showing. The case was not closed there, however, as the Stewards decided that they would require Trainer Graves to work Oom Paul before them tomorrow, with a view to ascertaining then whether he has his speed and in the hope that his performance then will throw some light on his running yesterday. The only excuse offered for Oom Paul yesterday was that he might have sulked, which theory, however, was not regarded as explaining the way in which the odds against Oom Paul went: from 8 to 5 up to 2 to 1 and better. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

John Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 108 pounds. (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 1.....1
A. Featherstone's Disadvantage, blk. f., 3, 102, (Hicks,) 10 to 5 and even.....2
The Mexican Stable's Astartia, b. f., 3, 102, (Hicks,) 10 to 5 and even.....3
Frank Farrell's King Pepper, ch. g., 5, 122, (Hoar,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1.....4
Time—1:13 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths and a half between second and third. Young Henry, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Northern Star, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Operator, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Captain Zeese, 10 to 1 and 10 to 3; Ben Strome, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Wealth, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Squants, 75 to 1 and 30 to 1, and Orloff, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, also ran. Demurrer threw his rider at the starting post. Value to the winner, $566. Winner trained by James Boden.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.

C. Fellowes, jr.'s, Satire, b. h., 5 years, by Javelin-Mandolin, 106 pounds. (Hicks,) 5 to 2 and even.....1
T. D. Sullivan's Ernest Parham, b. c., 4, 102, (Fuller,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
R. Oxnam's Petra, fl., filly, m., 4, 104, (Dangman,) 15 to 1, 4 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3
Time—1:48 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Cloche d'Or, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Messina, 40 to 1 and 20 to 1; Lord Advocate, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1; Strollen, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Sir Florian, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Irish Jewell, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Reformer, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Belle of Troy, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1; Carroll D., 30 to 1 and 8 to 1; Fast, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Water Tower, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Barbara Frietchie, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Justice, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by M. Lynch.

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; six furlongs.

W. C. Oliver's Hazelwood, b. c., by Purpose-Hazel May, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
J. L. McGinnis's Pentaur, ch. c., by Flying Dutchman-Pleasure, 112, (T. Cochran,) 7 to 10 and out, (coupled with Tim Payne as McGinnis's entry).....2
O. L. Richards's Race King, ch. c., by Tenny-Orderlists, 122, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 1 to 5.....3
Time—1:14. Won ridden out, by a length; a neck between second and third. Tim Payne, 7 to 10 and out, (coupled with Pentaur,) also ran. J. L. McGinnis declared to win with Tim Payne. Value to the winner, $2,205. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glendale Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

Alexander Shields's Hunter Raine, b. c., 4 years, by Longstreet-Chartreuse, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5.....1
The Mexican Stable's Roehampton, ch. h., 5, by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 118, (Bullman,) 11 to 20 and but.....2
Mr. F. McCahey's W. R. Condon, b. g., 5, by Trocadour-Felipa, 100, (Hasack,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:53 4-5. Won handily by two lengths and a half; three parts of a length between second and third. Lord Boy, 22, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, and Athelroy, 90, 10 to 1 and 11 to 5, also ran. Roehampton pulled up very lame. Value to the winner, $2,540. Winner trained by W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

The Mexican Stable's Pianuela, ch. f., by Flambeau-Gretchen, 109 pounds, (Hicks,) 30 to 1 and 15 to 1.....1
Julius Fleischmann's Gold Dome, ch. c., 112, (Hasack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
James McLaughlin's M. Theo, br. f., 108, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even.....3
Time—1:08 2-5. Won ridden out, by a half length, four lengths between second and third. Highwind, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Miss Shylock, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; La Grecque, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Pitt Rose, 20 to 1 and 12 to 1; Cap and Gown, 4 to 1 and 3 to 1, and Moore, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5; Dillings, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Gypsy Ben, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Berosa, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Winner trained by H. Hastings.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1903, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Alexander Shields's Duke of Kendal, br. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Duchess of Kendal, 108 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even.....1
A. Featherstone's Disadvantage, blk. f., 4, 103, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....2
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., 5, 108, (Larson,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.....3
Time—1:48. Won ridden out, by a length and a half; two lengths and a half between second and third. Yellow Tail, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5; Goldsby, 150 to 1 and 60 to 1; Flying Buttress, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1; Tristesse, 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, and Thorn Final, 11 to 5 and 1 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. Shields.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

E. L. Graves's Great Crossing, br. f., by Wagner-Miss Miles, 108 pounds, (Dangman,) 7 to 2 and 1 to 5.....1
The Lotos Stable's Black Socks, b. f., 108, (Hasack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2
J. B. Haggin's October Flower, b. f., 108, (Wilkerson,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....3
Time—1:06. Won, ridden out, by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Waterspout, 20 to 1 and 12 to 1; Penrock, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Penance, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5; Day, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Emergency, 12 to 1 and 6 to 1; Kingsboro, 30 to 1 and 40 to 1; Golden Mallow, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, and The Bowery, 11 to 5 and 1 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Jamaica Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Purse, $400 pounds; Bob Murphy, Gold Dome, and Jim Kelly, 107 each; Florizel, Silent Water, Dinah Shad, Adel Trebis, Divination and Thistle Heather, 104 each; Mohican and Gen de Arme, 102 each, and Glad Smile and October Flower, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners in 1903; special weights; selling; all to be entered to sell for $2,000; one mile and seventy yards. Hackensack, Nick Longworth, General Peck, Hardaway, Soodler, Rissa Ann and Oneonta, 107 pounds each; Earl of Norfolk, Squid, and Wise, 97 each; Sailors, Royal Pirate, Chelet, and Pastoral, 95 each; Judge Fulton and Pittacus, 92 each, and Isle of Wight, Helen C. S., Albany Girl, and Courtmaid, 90 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Pittacus, Isle of Wight, Helen C. S., Judge Fulton, Albany Girl, Royal Pirate, Chelet, and Courtmaid.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Wanseki, 112 pounds; Revelation, 108; Gold Dome, 107; Vagary, 106; Donnelly, Luminosity, and The Bowery, 103 each; Florizel, 101; Agnes Brennan and Indiana, 99 each, and Hopeful Miss, Anyway, Bombino and Short Cake, 94 each. Apprentice allowances claimed for Indiana, The Bowery, Agnes Brennan, Revelation, Hopeful Miss, Anyway, Bombino, Short Cake, and Wanseki.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Andy Williams and Oom Paul, 125 pounds each; G. Whittier, 108; Satire, 106; Daisy Green, 96; Agnes D., 97; Gaviota, 93; Daly and April Shower, 90 each, and Flara, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Tim Payne, 117 pounds; Tim D., Jr., 113; Locket, 110; All Gold, John Harlycorn, and Choate, 109 each; Dunlist, 107; Prancer and True Blue, 106 each; Annie Grace, Stella W., Invasion, and Iala, 104 each; Our Nugget, 102; Little Jack Horner and Brexton, 101 each; Dr. Bissell, 99; Star and Garter, 94; Cincinnatus, 92; Judge Fulton, 90, and Lawly, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for Locket, Cincinnatus, Star and Garter, Little Jack Horner, Judge Fulton, Iala, and Lawly.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Nick Longworth, Williamstead, Stonewall, King Carter, Russell Garth, Lord Sterling, Polita, Earl of Norfolk, The Dancer, Meet Kristen, Sea Rose, Wahiki, Great Yates, Col. Rorer, and Vartray, 107 each, and Aminta, Lady Knighthood, Mabel Richardson, Thoughtless, and Negative, 105 each.

Circuit Trots Without Poolselling.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Cleveland-ers were treated to-day to the novel sight of a Grand Circuit trotting meeting without pool selling, the courts having declared that it would not be allowed. This was the result of the crusade started by Mayor Goff of Glenville, in whose limits the Cleveland track is located. In consequence of the absence of betting the crowd was one of the smallest that has attended the local meetings in years, while the fields in the several races were also smaller, in spite of the fact that the entry list had been unusually large.

Numerous scratches are also announced in the races for Tuesday, and in one race it is doubtful if more than three or four horses will start, a race in which there had been twenty entries. The meeting was the first trial of an entire card of two-in-three heat races. It cannot be said that it was a success aside from a speed standpoint, there being no doubt that the time attained was better than under the old three-in-five system. Dan Patch, The Monk and Louise Jefferson, owned by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago were driven a mile to pole in 2:14½.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Both New York Teams Were Defeated—Brooklyn Won from Philadelphia Easily.

New York's National League baseball team returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday, after an absence of over three weeks, and met with defeat in the opening game of the series with the Boston nine. Chicago also was beaten, St. Louis winning by the score of 4 to 3, and as Brooklyn outplayed Philadelphia and Pittsburg scored an easy victory over Cincinnati, the standing of the eight clubs remains unchanged.

The Greater New York American Leaguers fared no better at Boston yesterday than they did on their home grounds against the same players last Friday and Saturday, as they were beaten again. The Philadelphia champions shut out the Washington nine, St. Louis defeated Cleveland handily, and Detroit had no trouble in beating the Chicago players on their own grounds.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Boston, 11; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 10; Cincinnati, 3.

Boston, 8; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Detroit, 8; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Beaten by Boston in a Lively Batting Game.

Although the New York National League players had not been successful during the latter part of their three weeks' absence form the Polo Grounds, a big Monday crowd gave them a warm greeting when they reappeared on the local diamond yesterday in the first game of the series with the Boston team. The weather was delightfully fine, and nearly 5,000 persons were on hand to welcome the team, but neither the auspicious surroundings nor the cheering encouragement of the local enthusiasts was sufficient to induce good luck to break in on the rather lengthy spell of defeats which the team has suffered.

Taylor and Pittenger were the rival pitchers, but neither of them was effective; in fact, the work of both was somewhat disappointing. Each was hit hard, but while New York outbatted Boston, consecutive hitting by the visitors in the seventh inning was productive of eight runs, one of which was forced in on a base on balls. The home team seemed to be hopelessly beaten at this stage, but in the latter half of this inning the locals rallied, making three runs, and in the ninth by strong batting added four more to their total. These were not enough to offset defeat, however, and the Bostons won by the score of 11 to 9.

The fielding on both sides was lively and fairly accurate, two misplays being charged against New York, and only one against the visitors. Cooley, the Boston left fielder, made one very fine running catch close to the alley on the north side of the ground. Merritt also made a beautiful catch of a liner in the second inning and Bowerman struck the grand stand while securing Abbatichio's foul fly in the fourth inning. While Gilbert was at bat in the second inning he objected to two strikes which Umpire Johnston called on him, and as he became to contemptuous demonstrative he was ordered out of the game and off the field. Dunn taking his place at the bat, and subsequently in the field at second base. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	2	4	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	3	5	0	1	Bresna'n, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Stanley, cf.	1	2	4	1	0	McGann, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Carney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Merritt, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Manny, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Ab'tich'o, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
G'm'g's, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Aubrey, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	Dunn, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Pitt'ger, p.	2	2	0	0	0	Bower'n, c.	1	1	7	3	0
						Taylor, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	11	11	27	10	1	Total	9	16	27	10	2

Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	—11
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	— 9

Earned runs—Boston, 5; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Greminger, Abbatichio, Merritt, Lauder, Dunn. Home run—Pittenger. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 4; New York, 6. Stolen base—Lauder. Double plays—Dunn, Babb and McGann; Lauder, Dunn and McGann. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 2; off Taylor, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Pittenger. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Pittenger, 5. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnston.

BROOKLYN, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

At no time during yesterday's game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams at Washington Park, Brooklyn, had the visitors a possible chance of victory. The local team outplayed them at every stage, and Jones was in such fine form that it was not until the sixth inning that the Philadelphias were able to find his delivery for a safe hit. He gave a base on balls in the third inning and two more in the fifth. Two hits were made by the visitors in the sixth inning and two in the eighth, but sharp fielding by the home team prevented any run getting. Manion's men located the curves and slants of Sparks in the first three innings for four runs and added an additional tally to their credit in the eighth. There was no long hitting, with the exception of one double by McCreery, but the home team got ten hits in all off Sparks and played without an error all through the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	2	2	1	0	Strang, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Sheoard, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Keister, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Barry, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Doug'as, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	McCrry, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hulswit, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Flood, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Roth, c.	0	0	2	3	1	Jacklitz, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Jones, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	0	4	*23	11	3	Total	3	7	10	27	0

*Flood out for not touching second base.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Sheckard, (2.) Double Play—Dahlen, Doyle and Dahlen. Double plays—Roth and Gleason; Jones, Dahlen and Doyle; Flood and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Sparks, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Sparks, 2. Wild pitch—Sparks. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 27.—In a game full of sensational fielding, marred only by one fumble, the visitors won, 4 to 3, by timely hitting and good base running. Attendance, 1,400. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0—	10	1

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Murphy and Ryan.

PITTSBURG, 10; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Cincinnati's errors in the second inning gave Pittsburg six runs and the game. Both teams put up a miserable game in the field, but the home team's misplays were the more costly. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	6
Pittsburg	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—	10	5

Batteries—Suthoff and Peitz; Leever and Smith.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	56	27	.675	Brooklyn	40	33	.500
Chicago	52	38	.591	Boston	34	45	.430
New York	47	33	.588	St. Louis	33	52	.388
Cincinnati	43	42	.506	Philadelphia	26	57	.313

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Beat New York Easily—Visiting Team Unable to Score.

BOSTON, July 27.—The local American League baseball team continued its successful efforts against the Greater New York players by winning the first game of a new series here to-day. Last week in New York the Boston team took three out of four games from Griffith's men, and to-day they were even more successful as they shut out the visitors, the score being 5 to 0. Only five hits were made off Dineen's delivery, while Deering was batted safely eight times, Boston making all five runs in two innings, the fourth and sixth. Three singles and a force hit brought in two runs in the fourth inning, and Lachance's single, a fumble by Conroy, and Criger's triple, followed by Dougherty's long fly to McFarland, scored three more runs for Boston. Two splendid catches by Collins and a long running catch by McFarland were the fielding features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gh'rty, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	Bl'field, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
O'Brien, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Fre'man, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Parent, ss.	1	1	3	5	1	McF'd, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Le'on, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	Tann'hill, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	2	3	3	0	0	Grady, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1
Criger, c.	1	2	7	0	0	Bemis, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Deering, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	5	8	27	10	2	Totals	0	5	24	17	3

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Three-base hits—Criger, Gansel. Stolen base—Criger. Double plays—Ferris and Criger; Lachance (2.) First base on balls—Off Deering, 5; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 5; by Deering, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; WASHINGTON, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—Waddell pitched to-day at his best and blanked the Washingtons. The fielding of both teams was superb. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	3	0

Batteries—Orth and Kittridge; Waddell and Schreck.

DETROIT, 8; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 27.—With the score a tie, Patterson lost control in the sixth inning, hitting two men, giving a base on balls, and allowing three singles and a two-bagger, which gave Detroit seven runs and the game. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	4
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	x—	8	2

Batteries—Altrock, Patterson, and McFarland; Mullin and McGuire.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	53	29	.646	New York	37	39	.487
Philadelphia	49	34	.590	Chicago	36	44	.450
Cleveland	42	38	.525	St. Louis	34	42	.447
Detroit	40	38	.513	Washington	27	54	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Detroit in Chicago.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—7	9	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	2

Batteries—Hughes and Toft; McGee, Lavey, and Shaw. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	—11	16	1
Rochester	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	—6	16	4

Batteries—McAleese and Hearne; Ross, Mills, Steelman, and Fuller. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	—8	9	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	11	6

Batteries—Pfannniller and Dillon; Wahler, Felkenberg and McAuley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	—11	13	1
Montreal	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4	12	5

Batteries—McCann and Dillon, Noone, Pappalau, Falkenberg, and McAuley. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	1—	14	15	3
Providence	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4—	13	7	11

Batteries—Burke, Moriarity, and Spiesman and Thiery; Conn and Diggins. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

New York State League Games.

At Gloversville—A. J. 4, G., 17; Albany, 4.
At Utica—Syracuse, 9; Utica, 1.

Accidents in Small Boat Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 27.—In the race of the thirty-footers to-day the Vaquero III., sailed by Harry Payne Whitney, and the Barbara, sailed by Winthrop Rutherfurd, were disabled, the Vaquero carrying away her mast and the Barbara carrying away her spreaders. Both withdrew from the race. Five boats started the triangular course of about eight miles with a strong northwest wind. The finish was close and exciting, the Carolina winning by a margin of 18 seconds over the Breeze. The summary is:

START, 3:46.

Name.	Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina	Pembroke Jones	4:35:46	49:46
Breeze	W. G. Roelker, Jr.	4:35:28	49:28
Raccoon	J. R. Drexel	4:37:31	51:33
Vaquero III.	H. Whitney	Did not finish.	
Barbara	W. Rutherfurd	Did not finish.	

NEWSGIRL GONE FROM HOME.

Eva Horn, not yet sixteen years old, the last of the well-known newspaper girls, with fluffy hair and pretty smiles, who sold papers at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue for some time, has disappeared from her mother's home at 116 East Eighty-eighth Street. Her mother reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that the girl has been missing since Saturday. Mrs. Horn thinks the girl may have left home to be married as, she said, a young man who described himself as William Gordon, a broker, had been calling on Eva.

Mrs. Horn said that Gordon had been visiting the house to see her daughter Emma, who did not care much for him and threw him over. The young man then transferred his affections to Eva, and continued to call at the house. He used to say he made not less than $100 a day, Mrs. Horn declared, and he had talked of making $400 in one day.

The Horns held a party at their home Friday, where Mrs. Horn conducts a dolls' hospital. The party was really an entertainment in honor of Broker Gordon by some of the children of the neighborhood who liked him. Mrs. Horn said she heard Eva and the broker making an appointment to meet next day (Saturday) at Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. Eva went out Saturday afternoon and did not come back. She has not been seen since by any of the family.

SPIRITED PLAY IN POLO

Westchester Wins Great Neck Cup in Final Contest.

Rumson Club Team Puts Up Good Defense—Fast Scoring by Waterbury and Blair.

Polo at the Great Neck Club, Long Island, was finished for the season yesterday, so far as tournament play is concerned. The final game for the Great Neck Challenge Cup was played between the Westchester Country Club and the Rumson Club teams, and after four well-played periods Westchester won the match and the cup by the score of 12½ goals to 8¾.

Rumson was allowed five goals by handicap, and earned four, while Westchester earned thirteen, each side losing fractions of a goal for safeties. Collier and Cary added genuine strength to the Rumson team, and notwithstanding the presence of J. M. Waterbury, Jr., on the Westchester quartet, the latter had no easy task before them.

The first period was a fast one, seven goals being scored, five by Westchester and two by Rumson, but although the play was spectacular and spirited, the general team work was not so good as in the following period. On the throw in, Westchester got the ball, and Waterbury soon took possession and carried it unaided half the length of the field for a goal. He scored in less than a minute. Blair got the ball at the next throw in, and carried it down to the goal posts by three long strokes, scoring in fifteen seconds. These lightning-like goals were followed by stiffer play. Collier and Cary did some admirable backing, and the latter was finally rewarded with the first goal for Rumson. Cooley and Waterbury scored in good time for Westchester, and then Collier, after a long, fast run, made the second point for Rumson. Cooley closed the period in a succession of spectacular plays, hitting a thirty-second goal.

The second period opened with Rumson still two goals in the lead. Waterbury did some of his best work, hitting with force and accuracy, and made the first two points for Westchester. Collier made the final goal for Rumson. The team work and riding off were admirable, each side actually doing its best in these respects.

Westchester forged rapidly ahead in the third period. Waterbury made one fifteen-yard throw, carried the ball half the length of the field in two long strokes and then putting it between the posts from a gentle tap. Westchester made four goals to one for Rumson, Cary scoring, thus securing a firm lead which Rumson failed to threaten in the final period.

Blair made two goals for the victorious team in the concluding period, closing the game. A large crowd was present to watch the conclusion of the Great Neck tournament, which was the first given by the Polo Association section. The challenge cup, now held by Westchester, must be won three times to become the club's permanent property. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		RUMSON.	
1. J. L. Blair	3	1. Beard Cary	2
2. C. Cooley, jr.	1	2. R. L. Rains	1
3. J. M. Waterbury, jr.	3	3. H. J. Collier	2
Back. H. C. Brokaw.	3	Back. H. M. Earle	1
Total	11	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1.	Waterbury	Westchester	0:15
2.	Blair	Westchester	0:18
3.	Cary	Rumson	1:30
4.	Cooley	Westchester	1:36
5.	Waterbury	Westchester	1:50
6.	Collier	Rumson	2:00
7.	Cooley	Westchester	0:30

SECOND PERIOD.

8.	Waterbury	Westchester	3:35
9.	Waterbury	Westchester	4:20
10.	Collier	Rumson	8:08

Westchester and Rumson each penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

11.	Blair	Westchester	5:10
12.	Waterbury	Westchester	6:15
13.	Cooley	Westchester	6:15
14.	Cary	Rumson	7:05
15.	Cooley	Westchester	0:30

Rumson penalized ¼ goal for two safeties and Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for one safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

16.	Blair	Westchester	7:30
17.	Blair	Westchester	4:55

Summary—Goals earned, Westchester, 13; Rumson, 4. Allowed by handicap—Rumson, 5. Lost by penalties—Rumson, ¾, for three safeties; Westchester, ½, for two safeties. Net score—Westchester, 12½; Rumson, 6¼. Referee—H. S. Page.

POINT JUDITH POLO.

Prominent Players from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Entered for the Popular Event.

An unusually fine entry list of polo teams has been received for the annual tournament of the Point Judith Polo Club at Narragansett, R. I., which will be open on Saturday and continue through Aug. 19. Point Judith and the Westchester Polo Club tournament at Newport, which will come immediately after the Narragansett events, are the most important Summer resort polo events of the year. With the exception of George Gould's junior championship team, nearly all the leading polo teams of the East are entered. Westchester's championship team, including the Waterbury brothers and Harry Payne Whitney, will play for the Narragansett and Point Judith Cups, in the lat

BELGIUM AT WORLD'S FAIR

Exhibit Promises to Surpass That Shown at Paris in 1900.

King Leopold Especially Anxious to Show What Belgian Enterprise Has Done in Africa—Belgian Horse Holding Its Own.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—The Belgian exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair promises to be a representative one in every respect. All those who visited the Paris Exposition of 1900 will remember the great interest of the Belgian section. According to the plans which now are being carried out, the Belgian exhibit at St. Louis will surpass the exhibit at Paris in 1900. This will be particularly true of the Congo section, in many respects the chief attraction of the exhibit. King Leopold, it seems, is especially determined that Americans shall have an opportunity to see what Belgian enterprise has achieved in that great African empire known as the Congo Free State. The King intends that a graphic idea of existing conditions—industrial, commercial, and other—shall be given by the Congolese exhibit. For this purpose the choicest specimens now at the Tervueren Palace, near Brussels, are to be sent to St. Louis. The ethnographical section at Tervueren is unique on the Continent and will enable visitors at St. Louis to form an exact idea of existing conditions among the Congolese negroes. What is known as the military "salon" will be reconstituted in its entirety at the coming World's Fair. This "salon" contains the most complete collection of native African instruments of warfare in existence, weapons and other trophies taken in battle by the Belgians from the Dervishes.

The botanical section of the Congo exhibit likewise will be of great interest, and includes specimens of African vegetation too numerous to enumerate. Among them will be specimens of the Congo india-rubber plant, the great source of wealth of the Free State in the future. Finally, the Congolese section will contain a native village peopled by aborigines from the Free State. This village, similar to the one which figured at the Brussels Exhibition of 1897, will be divided into three sections, to represent, respectively, the forest negroes, the semi-civilized tribes, and those who live by the river side. To enhance the interest of this village a special pavilion will contain collections of native handicraft, among them being draperies of vegetable fibre, woven by the Bangalas aborigines, and dyed in variegated colors.

The City of Brussels will have a special section with exhibits containing objects illustrating the Belgian capital's commerce and industry. The art department of this section promises to be unusually attractive, and will contain a splendid exhibit of old Flemish masters, among them being some of the so-called "Primitifs," which figured at the Bruges exhibition of 1902. This art department will likewise contain a display of old Brussels lace and tapestries.

The Belgian champion cart horse stallion, "Marquis de Rossignies," which was awarded first prize at the show just held in Brussels, has, I hear, been purchased by an American breeder. This announcement is drawn attention, I note, to the characteristics of the famous race of Belgian cart horses renowned from time immemorial as the finest draught horses in the world. The breeding of these horses, to which farmers have devoted themselves extensively in the past few years, since the decline of agriculture in Flanders, is a very profitable business. The Germans, Austrians, Roumanians, and Russians import a great number of Belgian horses every year. Some European Governments even pay a large bounty on every imported Belgian horse. As a consequence, thoroughbred Belgian stallions bring fancy prices to their owners. Thus, for instance, the German Government recently paid 62,000 for the stallion "Olympian II." A thousands dollars is the usual price for a fourth-rate Belgian stallion.

It was feared at one time by Belgian breeders that the continual exportation of thoroughbred horses would result in the creation of a new race of cart horses similar to the Flemish race, which would in time rival the native Belgian animals. But Belgian breeders no longer entertain any such fear. It has been proved that the soil, air, and general surroundings of the Belgian provinces are indispensable for the preservation of the race. After a few generations, the descendants of Belgian horses exported to other countries lose their characteristics of strength and endurance.

A convincing proof of this fact may be seen to-day in the American horses imported into Belgium. As in other cases these American horses had as ancestors Belgian stallions, bought at fancy prices in Flanders. These American descendants of Belgian stallions have outwardly all the characteristics of the original Flemish race, but as a matter of fact they are entirely lacking in the powers of endurance for which the native Belgian breed is renowned. Consequently these imported American animals have done considerable harm to the Belgian market, particularly as certain dealers sell them abroad as native-bred Flemish horses. As American horses fetch a low price in Belgium this kind of speculation is most profitable to the dealers in question.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis gave a large garden party at their villa, in the Avenue Brugmann, Wednesday. The leading members of the Brussels American colony were present on this occasion, including Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Derby, Mrs. Goold-Verplanck, Mr. and Mrs. Livesay, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parker, Mr. and Mrs. de Heyn, Mrs. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Bois, and Mrs. Ker-Fox.

B. C. W.

HOSTLER ACCUSED OF BIGAMY.

Search in Church Records Leads to Michael Gallagher's Arrest.

Michael Gallagher, a hostler, of 308 East Thirty-fifth Street, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night, charged with having one wife more than the legal limit. Gallagher is said to have married on Feb. 11, 1899, the woman who is the complainant. A year ago, it is said, he left her.

She was in the church where she was married, at Waverley Place and Sixth Street, yesterday, talking to Father D. F. O'Flynn about her troubles when the priest remembered that a Michael Gallagher had been married there this year. He looked up the records and found that Michael Gallagher had married Mary O'Brien on April 20 last. Mrs. Gallagher then went around to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and made a complaint, which resulted in the arrest.

Stricken at a Summer Cottage.

Mrs. Bertha Fragner, fifty-five years old, wife of A. M. Fragner, said to be a wealthy real estate dealer of Manhattan, died suddenly of heart disease last night while sitting on the veranda of the Harris Cottage, a Summer boarding House in Bernard Avenue, Arverne, L. I.

After a delay of nearly an hour the body was removed by the permission of Coroner Scott, and taken to Trudden's Morgue in a patrol wagon from the Rockaway Beach Station.

Thrown Twenty Feet by Street Car.

Fred Saunders, thirty-one years old, of 216 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a trolley car of the New York and Queens County Railroad last night at the corner of Borden and West Avenues, in Long Island City. He was attempting to cross the tracks at that point when the car hit him. He was thrown about twenty feet and was picked up unconscious. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, face lacerated, and one of his arms broken.

Senator Lodge in London.

LONDON, July 27.—Since his arrival here Senator Lodge has been making preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal on Sept. 2. He will see Premier Balfour and Chief Justice Alverstone. He expects Senator Turner to arrive here next week, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster with the completed brief in the middle of August, and Secretary Root late in August.

POLICEMEN SAVE CHILDREN.

Smoke and Flame Imperil Lives in an Eighth Avenue Apartment House.

Bicycle Policeman Ennis, attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, shortly before midnight last night saw flames issuing from the rear of Tuke's hardware store, at 2,104 Eighth Avenue. He sent in an alarm and then blew his whistle for assistance. Policeman Wallace and Bicycle Policeman Hanley responded. They went into the hallway at the side and were met by a gush of flame from the rear. They also saw that the flames were rapidly eating their way up an airshaft.

The policemen at once ran through the house to alarm the tenants. On the floor over the store lives the Tukes family, Mrs. Tukes has been ill for some time. Hanley wrapped her in a blanket and started to go down the stairs with her. He was cut off by the flame and smoke and was forced to carry the woman up to the roof and then across to the roof of No. 2,102.

In the meantime the other policemen had been knocking at the doors of apartments and there was a panic in the house. The halls were rapidly filling with smoke and the tenants could not gain the street by going down the stairways. They were ordered up to the roof.

Policeman Ennis carried Clara Hopper, six years old, and Harry Chrystie, four years old, up to the roof, and Wallace carried out Ruth Chrystie, seven years old, and Sophia Marx, five years old. These children were so frightened that they could scarcely move. When the firemen arrived the house had been cleared.

The roof of the houses on either side were crowded with the tenants, many of them in their night clothes, and most of them shivering in the cool night air.

The fire was confined to the first floor and the air shaft. Battalion Chief Short estimates the damage at $1,000.

SHOOTING IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Mystery of a Man, a Pistol, and a Chair in Sixth Avenue.

People passing Thirty-eighth Street in Broadway at about 11:30 o'clock last night heard a pistol shot from down Thirty-eighth Street and a moment later saw a man carrying a revolver ruff west across Broadway, where he threw away the revolver, and disappear westward in Thirty-eighth Street.

The nearest policeman was standing at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. He heard the shot and started around by Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue in the direction of the sound. At Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street a crowd of people in front of the saloon of George Bellmer attracted his attention.

Inside he found only a chair, which had a bullet hole through the back. It was said that a woman had been sitting in the chair, but had escaped injury. No further information could be obtained, and as the man escaped pursuit the police are mystified.

VALET JONES IN GALVESTON.

Man Whose Testimony Convicted Patrick of the Rice Murder Says He Will Not Return to New York.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 27.—Valet Charles F. Jones, whose testimony led to the conviction of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick of the murder in New York of millionaire W. M. Rice, is in Galveston, and is surprised at the report said to have come from the District Attorney's office in New York as to his disappearance and the unsuccessful efforts to locate him. He said emphatically to several friends that he will not return to New York to figure as a witness in any further proceedings or developments in the case of Albert T. Patrick.

Jones is well supplied with money, although at present he is not engaged in any labor. He discontinued correspondence with Prosecuting Attorney Osborne, he says, because of a desire to be free of the entire matter and an increasing displeasure against the "shadowing" to which he has been constantly subjected.

Grand Trunk's Pacific Agreement.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 27.—The Grand Trunk's Pacific agreement with the Canadian Government for the construction of a transcontinental railway was completed to-day. C. M. Hays, Vice President of the railway, is expected here to-morrow to sign the document. If he does so the resolutions will be introduced on Thursday and the Premier will explain the policy of the Government.

THE DECAY OF VEGETATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Heavy Rains the Cause—"Blight"—Some Examples of Aphides—Grow Wings in Time of Need—Extraordinary Rate of Multiplication.

The present year seems likely to establish a record, not only for abundance of rain, but also for abundance of blight. Concerning the former, I speak feelingly, for after enduring a fall of seven inches in ten days in London, I went north just in time to get something like six inches more in a week. Concerning the latter, every reader will bear me out, for in town or in country one cannot be blind to it. Every tree, every bush, every low plant, every weed, almost, has its leaves stunted, or shriveled, or withered, or blistered, or curled. And the cause of it all, in every case, is a species of aphis, or "blight." When the growing vegetation is checked by late frosts, as it was during the recent Spring, "blight" is generally only too plentiful.

INSECT IDIOSYNCRASIES.

In appearance these insects differ. There is a green one on the roses, a gray one on the apples, a brown one on the chrysanthemums, and a black one on the broad beans. You find one that is perfectly bare, another covered with a kind of mealy dust, a third clad in long hairs, and a fourth decked out with a sort of fluffy wool.

Some of them, too, have habits of their own. The aphis of the larch, for instance, comes out in early Spring, when little shelter is to be found on the pendent shoots and easterly winds are strong. One would expect the frail little creature to be torn from its hold. But it has developed a spiral beak instead of a straight one, which it screws into a twig, and so, securely anchored down, can suck in peace and safety.

There is one of these insects, too, which can never rise into the air without first lying down on its back and whirling rapidly round and round for about fifteen seconds. Why it does this nobody knows. But the performance seems to be an indispensable preliminary to flight.

Some aphides, too, indulge in "alternate generations." In other words, the offspring will be utterly unlike their parents, so that no man would imagine that these could be any possible connection between the two; while the next brood will revert to the original type, grandchild and grandparent being exactly similar. And the first and third generations may live on the leaves of trees, while the second and fourth may suck sap from the roots underground.

But in other respects these creatures absolutely agree. Every aphis, for example, is a kind of live machine for the manufacture of molasses. Plunging its beak into a tender green shoot or a half-expanded leaf, it pumps up the sap without ceasing; and as fast as it does so it expels it again from two little tubes on its back in the form of a sticky and exceedingly sweet liquid known as "honey-dew." The ants are exceedingly fond of this liquid. You can see them "milking" the aphides just as if they were tiny cows. They even keep herds of them during the Winter in their nests underground, so that all through the season of frost and snow they may have a constant supply of their favorite beverage. But its production doubles the mischief which is caused by the insects, for the honey-dew falls on the leaves below these on which the aphides are working and covers them with a kind of varnish, entirely choking up the pores through which respiration is carried on.

Most aphides agree, too, in the curious fact that they never have wings until the food supply shows signs of running short. As long as the sap on which they live is plentiful and healthy there is no need for them to travel. Consequently wings are not developed. But when the constant drain upon its life-blood begins to tell, and the food plant shows signs of weakening, the insatiable destroyers at once begin to grow wings in order that they may fly away in search of better nourishment.

COMPOUND MULTIPLICATION.

But the most curious of all the curious facts with regard to these insects is the extraordinary rate at which they multiply. Roughly speaking, where there is none to-day there will be five-and-twenty to-morrow. Two days later there will be five-and-twenty times five-and-twenty; and two days later later still five-and-twenty times five-and-twenty times five-and-twenty.

This phenomenal rate of increase is due to two causes. In the first place, aphides seldom lay eggs. As a general rule, in fact, they only do so toward the end of Autumn, apparently because eggs are better able to withstand the rigor of the Winter than perfect insects. And all through the Spring and Summer they propagate by a kind of budding process, little ones growing out from the bodies of their parents almost after the manner of Brussels sprouts. And, in the second place, all these insects are females. Among aphides the masculine sex is unknown except in the case of the final generation of each season. They have not only put the unfortunate male in his place; they have practically eliminated him. Consequently every individual can sprout out little ones on its own account. And as the insects also dispense with the grub and chrysalis states through which all their fellows have to pass, no time is lost in development. Infancy and motherhood begin almost simultaneously.

Prof. Huxley once worked out an elaborate calculation with the view of ascertaining the approximate number of the tenth generation of a single individual aphis, supposing that it could increase and multiply to its full capacity without being subjected to the ordinary checks supplied by nature. The result is startling, requiring to be stated in a row of no fewer than twenty-nine figures! This number is so enormous that no one can be realised, so that the professor went on to present it in a different way. Ten thousand aphides, it may fairly be assumed, will together weigh at least one grain avoirdupois. It will also be granted that a man who weighs two million grains avoirdupois or between twenty and twenty-one stone, is a very stout man. Then the tenth generation of the single individual aphis would be equal in actual weight to rather more than one million billion stout men, each one weighing on an average between twenty and twenty-one stone!

HUNGRY PARASITES.

The fact that aphides do not multiply to this overwhelming extent is largely due to the efforts of three insects.

The first of these is a tiny ichneumon fly, which lays each of its microscopical eggs in the body of a different aphis. These eggs hatch almost immediately and produce voracious grubs, which devour the whole interior of their involuntary hosts in about a couple of days. Look among the aphides on the sprigs of any rose bush and you will nearly always find that a certain number are merely empty skins, each with a little round hole in its back, through which the parasite escaped.

The second insect is the grub of the lace-wing fly—that pretty pale green insect, with wings of the most delicate tracery, which one often sees flitting slowly to and fro on a warm Summer's evening. This grub is blind, so that it has to feel for its victims; and when it finds them it sucks their bodies dry, and then fastens their empty skins on its own back, as a North American brave might decorate himself with the scalps of his conquered foes.

The third insect, and most valuable of all, is the ladybird. Both as grubs and as perfect insects ladybirds are unceasing in their aphides, devouring them sometimes at the rate of something like sixty an hour. In some mysterious manner the pretty little beetles find out just where the "blight" is abundant, and will fly for miles to get it. They will even cross the Channel in order to do so. I have myself seen the beach and the cliffs of the coast near Margate absolutely red with their scarlet bodies, while a dense cloud of incoming insects filled the air. That year the hopfields of East Kent were infested by a green fly. Near the coast all prospect of a crop was over. The insects were already developing wings, in order to fly away and cause similar mischief elsewhere. But three or four days after the ladybirds came I searched most carefully, and not one single aphis could I find.—Theodore Wood in London Mail.

PORTRAITS OF CHRIST.

No Authentic Likeness Is Known to be in Existence.

Among the "decennial publications" of the University of Chicago has just been issued a pamphlet by Franklin Johnson entitled "Have we the likeness of Christ?"

At first thought the average person's answer would be, "Of course!" Have we not all grown familiar with His likeness as history has brought it to us? Is it not on every hand—the same tender face with wide, wise eyes, soft-curling hair and beard? True, many differences in portraiture may be observed. The impress of artists' nationalities, natures, and imaginations have given us different featured and expressioned Christs. But through all the differences we have recognised the one beautiful soul—for undoubtedly each painter has tried to put in his picture of the Saviour the best that is in himself.

Yet there are few who are satisfied with the majority of Christ's likenesses—even those painted by the great masters. Each of us, perhaps, has a personal ideal of His appearance. To us it seems that He could never have been as weak-faced as most of our artists have given us. He must have been a man of noble appearance, for no narrow-chested weakling could have gained the admiration of the half-barbarians with whom He had to deal.

His humility surely was not of the bowed-head and round-shouldered type, but enhanced His dignity; and His kindness did not dispute the air of authority which must have enwrapped Him, or how should He have impressed the people with the truth of His sayings? His goodness was not of the long-faced, drooping-mouthed sort, but was of that broad and tender and complete kind that His teachings suggest. In all, He must have been a man good to look upon, of magnetic presence, both spiritual and physical.

No soft-muscled man could have carried the cross of Calvary upon his back, and no sanctimonious-countenanced or weakly sentimental creature could have preached the Sermon on the Mount. In all, one might judge that the majority of the Christ's pictures seen to-day are too softly beautiful, or too sentimentally good-looking, to portray such a man as He must have been when the children of Galilee followed Him, or when the people of Rome demanded His life because they feared him.

The world does not know of one likeness of Jesus that may be counted more authentic than another. All histories of Christian art either do not mention any existing portrait which might be supposed to have been taken from the life. Garrucci, in his "Storia dell' Arte Cristiana," quotes the statement of the Roman Emperor Augustine, who said that in his time no one knew what the personal appearance of Christ was. So there is no literary evidence that any picture of Christ was ever made by one who had seen Him, or if so, that such a one had been preserved for the eyes of later centuries.

There is a book, however, written by Thomas Heaphy, brought out and elaborated by Sir Wyke Bayliss, and entitled "The Likeness of Christ," which professes that certain frescoes found in the catacombs of Rome must have been produced in the time of the Apostles, and that therefore such likenesses of Christ as appear thereon must certainly have been authentic.

Mr. Heaphy, in fact, claims that two of the likenesses he has discovered in the Roman catacombs, "must have been painted by men who had seen the Lord and who lived in the days of the Apostles, as the resemblance of appearance." One of them he claims that he has himself copied and that the reproduction is an exact copy of the original.

Unfortunately, however, no one besides Mr. Heaphy has ever been able to find this original when he claims to have found it. He has it placed in the catacomb of St. Callistus, while very eminent authorities state that it is not there, but in the catacomb of Domatilla. Also, the condition of this fresco was such that it was impossible to distinguish clearly any of the features. Besides this, there is another copy which was made of the same head thirty years before Mr. Heaphy made his, when the fresco might possibly have been in better condition. This was published by Kugler. The difference between the two pictures is apparent to the most casual observer.

Sir Wyke Bayliss says, concerning this fresco: "I believe it to have been the work of a Roman artist, a portrait painter, who had himself seen Christ."

But Mr. Johnson points out that he critical archaeologist which Mr. Heaphy and Sir Wyke are not, considers this fresco to a very early period. It is generally assigned to the third century, and Kraus, a Roman Catholic archaeologist of world-wide fame, puts it in the fifth or sixth century.

The other picture which Sir Wyke and Mr. Heaphy claim is a portrait from life is so entirely different from the one above mentioned that one is naturally amazed at any one having selected two such diverse types to represent the same person. If one is an actual portrait of Christ the other can not be, will be the natural conclusion of all.

Yet Sir Wyke writes of this in the following strain:

"It can not be anything else than a portrait. It is from the catacomb of SS. Achilleus and Nereus, and bears the unmistakable marks of portraiture of the highest class, but of such a kind as a Roman artist could accomplish who had himself seen our Lord and painted either from memory or from an authentic model." No other evidence than the writer's belief is given in support of his statement.

In short, these frescoes upon which Mr. Heaphy and Sir Wyke base so much faith have been discovered by the most eminent students of archaeology to be no earlier than the third century and possibly as late as the fifth or sixth.

It seems somewhat strange that of the greatest soul in the world's records we have no picture. Nor have we any authentic likenesses of any of the Apostles. It would seem that some portrait of the Saviour should have been made during His life and preserved to a date late enough for others to copy. But while the Christ-head is presented to us to-day in almost one unvarying type, the oldest known pictures of the Saviour display every possible conception of His probable appearance. He is to be found bearded and beardless, with long hair and short hair and no hair; commanding and meek; Hebraic and Grecian; thin-faced and plump-cheeked; thick-lipped and thin-lipped; young, old, and middle-aged; joyous and discouraged. In fact, take your choice! Christianity has selected the most beautiful of them as its general idea of His appearance.

There may be a true picture of Christ somewhere. Mr. Johnson wishes it understood that he has not proved that such a likeness does not exist, nor that it can never be recovered and identified.—Chicago Journal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of Assistant Surgeons (First Lieutenants) recently appointed: George P. Read, Washington Barracks; Henry D. Thomason, Whipple Barracks; Ralph S. Porter, Fort Leavenworth; Percy J. Ashburn, Fort Monroe; Frederick W. Palmer, Jefferson Barracks; Edward P. Vedder, Fort Columbus; Henry F. Pipps, Fort Barrancas; Charles L. Foster, Fort Myer; John R. Posley, Fort McPherson; Robert C. Loving, Fort Leavenworth; Chester A. Siedman, Fort Adams; Orville G. Brown, Fort Monroe; Joseph P. Filer, Fort McPherson; Arthur P. Whaley, Fort Sheridan.

Assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted:

Major Francis H. Tremont, Twelfth Regiment.

Major Charles M. Truitt, Twenty-third Regiment.

Capt. Patrick Connolly, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

Capt. John P. Schoeffel, Tenth Regiment.

Capt. Walter T. Bates, Twenty-seventh Regiment.

Capt. E. S. Ovenshine, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

First Lieut. William Fitzpatrick, Twenty-first Regiment.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Evans, Ninth Regiment.

First Lieut. Walter Harvey, Sixteenth Regiment.

Major Ezra P. Buller, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., to take effect Oct. 1, vice Major John S. Pennington.

Major Charles G. Starr, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Omaha for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Edwin D. Ricker, Ordnance Department, is relieved at the Rock Island Arsenal, to take effect Aug. 1, and will then proceed to New York City and report at the Sandy Hook proving ground.

First Lieut. Wallace Scales is transferred from the Seventh to the Fourteenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., from the Fourteenth to the Eleventh Cavalry.

Transfers in the Artillery:

Capt. Lucien Sunimall from the One Hundred and Sixth Company to the Third Battery.

Capt. Millard F. Harmon, from the unassigned list to the Eleventh Battery.

Capt. Clay L. Hayden, from the unassigned list to the Twenty-fourth Battery.

Capt. George W. Catchell from the Twenty-fourth Company to the Sixth Battery.

The following officers are relieved at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth and will join their proper stations: First Lieut. Edgar M. Coffey, Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. Douglas M. Jacobs, Fourteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Leonard W. Mills, jr., Seventh Infantry; Second Lieuts. Auswell E. Deitsch, Charles R. W. Morison, and Morris G. Keck, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. John Keiser, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Bryan Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. W. A. Haycraft, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas Crockett, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. W. True, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. P. N. Olmstead is ordered to the Pensacola.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Arrived—Lebanon at Lambert Point; Bancroft at Port of Spain; Lawrence at Gibraltar; Whipple, Peoria, and Kearsarge at Frenchman's Bay; Prairie at Portland, Newark and Detroit at Bahia, Sylph at New York, Nina at Vineyard Haven, Arkansas at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Sailed—Truxtun from Norfolk for Frenchman's Bay, Worden from New London for Frenchman's Bay, Gloucester from Ensenada for Rosario, Baltimore from New York for Frenchman's Bay, Amphitrite from Boston for Newport, El Cano from Okikwan for Kiukiang, Potomac from San Juan for Frenchman's Bay, via Bermuda.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	4:58	Sun sets	7:20	Moon sets	9:34

High Water This Day.

	A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	10:33	Gov. Isl'd	10:59	H. Gate	12:35
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	10:50	Gov. Isl'd	11:14	H. Gate	1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) JULY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Milano, Genoa, Naples, &c	8:30 A. M.	
City of Birmingham, Savannah		8:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nassau, Central America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

Aguila, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M. *7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

Allendale, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Bahamas	12:30 M. *12:30 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Rumildense, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Klowa, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Bolivia, Port au Prince	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cosmo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Health Department, Quarantine	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		11:00 A. M.
Prairie, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp		
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao, Venezuela, &c	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rome, Naples		

SUNDAY, AUG. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Castilla, Arvanitas, Uruguay, &c	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

Carpathia, Liverpool via Queenstown		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples, Genoa, &c		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (this connecting mail closes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 9:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Aug. 2, will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise specified, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) JULY 28.

Alliance, Colon, July 21.
Amsterdam, Liverpool, July 17.
Arcadia, Hamburg, July 7.
City of Washington, Nassau, July 23.
Colorado, Hull, July 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 21.
Klowa, Jacksonville, July 21.
Menominee, Southampton, July 18.
Picqua, Gibraltar, July 14.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 18.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 9.
Umbria, Naples, July 15.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

El Sigio, Galveston, July 23.
Nueces, Galveston, July 22.
Tantonic, Liverpool, July 22.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

Carpathia, Liverpool, July 22.
Comal, Galveston, July 23.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 25.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, July 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 16.
Perugia, Naples, July 17.
Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg, July 16.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 27.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Basil, Para, July 19.
Sabine, St. Lucia, July 24.
Sagami, Gibraltar, July 17.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

Arabic, Liverpool, July 24.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
Lusania, Liverpool, July 25.
Moltke, Hamburg, July 23.
New York, Southampton, July 22.

Arrived.

SS Rasalba, (Br.,) Green, Shields, July 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. Will load for South Africa.

SS Zulia, Bermudez, Maracaibo, July 18, Curacao, 19th, and La Guayra, 20th, with mdse. and passengers and mails to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Bellta, (Nor.,) Andreasen, Port Maria, July 20, and Port Antonio, 21st, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, July 23, with mdse. passengers, and mails to E. D. Cunyngham & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Alberta, (Aust.,) Bussanich, Venice, &c., June 8, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, July 16, and Moville, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Alvo, (Ger.,) Wintzen, Cape Hatien, &c., July 10, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Cape Savannah, Daggett, Savannah, July 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Vera, (Nor.,) Raastad, Kingston, &c., July 22, with mdse

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks recover sharply.

Money, 20@1¼ per cent.

The Exchange opened yesterday with a hush. There were at first neither bear growls nor bull bellows. Bids and offers were made in a tentative, timid tone, bespeaking neither confident buying nor selling, but rather fears lest acceptors of bids or offers would be overwhelmed with others which would necessitate taking a ton instead of a casual hundredweight or so to keep prices anywhere in reason. No unexpected announcements were made in the first few moments, and thus the market gained tone to receive quietly and to more than withstand the announcement of the failure which had been forecasted by the serious fall of Evansville and Terre Haute and Des Moines and Fort Dodge. Later on it became known that all checks except Hooley & Co.'s had passed the Clearing House, and that nothing more was to be expected immediately.

This improvement in the situation was of a negative sort, to be sure. It is not precisely stimulating, under normal conditions, to learn that failures are few, and that the affairs of the failed concerns are expected to be favorably settled, both as regards themselves and those who had loaned them money. But, comparing Friday with Monday, there was a contrast so great as to be really encouraging, and there was no lack of positively good factors so familiar that it is nearly useless to repeat them. It is sure surplusage to record that 34 roads reported net increases for the third week of July just short of a round million dollars, and officials of the highest responsibility and repute did not hesitate to express themselves as to the outlook in terms corresponding to the facts of record. London was a considerable buyer here, unperturbed, or rather awakened, by incidents which unsettled the nerves of local operators. Berlin, whose altruistic anxiety upon behalf of New York burdens the telegraph, was reported as hulling the price of gold in London, while here the price of sterling was falling to the gold import point, and arrival of Australian and Klondike gold is a certainty of the near future, being already shipped. Naturally the money market gave no anxiety. The influence of the produce markets was negative, the weakness in cotton offsetting some strength in grains, both upon weather and crop considerations.

Under these influences prices improved almost steadily and very decidedly. This was equally marked in the specialties which caused the trouble, and in the standard stocks. It is invidious to specify cases when the improvement extended throughout the list, averaging over two. Evansville and Terre Haute, which opened nearly 10 points down, regained all but 1, closing at the day's highest. United States Rubber preferred had a similar break and recovery. More encouraging and significant regarding the general situation was the general advance in stocks of the highest character, reflecting no fluctuations in the fortunes of any clique, nor any market contention, but simply appreciation of the situation by buyers without affiliations, or any interest in the course of prices except their interest as investors. Such orders came from out of town, and through local commission houses of conservative character, who were allowing their clients to make commitments with approval recently withheld. There were numerous small takings of standard properties at fractions above the market, and presumably not for speculation, nor for "control," nor for any of the other correlated motives which take prices to giddy heights, only to allow them to drop with a dull thud. Buying like this can be trusted to diminish as prices mount, but under yesterday's conditions it rivals bear covering as a sustaining influence, because it brings into play resources ordinarily unavailable. Bear covering takes no stock from the market nor brings into the money market any fresh funds. But when the provinces are selling here stocks which have no other market it is decidedly helpful to have the interior also send the funds to take up some of the sales.

It is premature to consider this incident as closed, but it is not premature to say that, except for those immediately and unhappily involved, the effect is good. The bears are unlikely to press their advantages further just now for selfish reasons. No ordinary bull can get prices too high to suit him—corners are the exception which prove the rule—but bears can get prices so low that bankruptcies result, and sales to bankrupts are not profitable. When that point is reached there is a temporary surcease from troubling and the market is left for a while to itself and to intrinsic considerations. A great many even of last week's bears are bulls for a month or so. But on a longer outlook there is a deep reserve. The question of whether this flurry closes the campaign for the fall or merely closes a chapter which is to have successors of a deeper interest as the plot develops is an open one, with stout adherents for both the negative and affirmative sides of the proposition. For the present it suffices to quote the old saying, "the worst is not the worst, if 'tis the worst." In other words, all concerned can easily adjust themselves to the present minimum range of average values if assured that it really is the minimum.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	20
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Steel Fds.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d
Am. Woolen	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Ry. Steel Springs	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Springs pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Detroit So. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Detroit So. Ry.	1½	St. L. & S. F. C. E. 4s	1
Evans. & Ter. Haute	1	St. Lou. & S. F. R.	½
Hocking Valley	3	U. S. Express	1½
Int. Paper pf.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Kan. City So.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

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Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Central of N. J.	½
Am. Cot. & Fdy.	1½	Chicago & Alton	½
Am. Express	1	Chicago & Alton pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	½	Chi. Gt. West.	½
Am. Linseed	1	Chi. M. & St. P.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	2	Chi. R. & I. R. F. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	1	Chi. & Nor.	½
Am. Locomotive pf.	1	Chi. Terminal Tr.	½
Am. Smelting	1½	Col. Term. Tac. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	½	C. C. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Col. Fuel & I.	1½
Amer. Tobacco	½	Col. Southern	½
Atl. T. & S. F.	½	Col. So. 2d pf.	1
Atl. T. & S. F. pf.	1	Consolidated Gas	2½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Del. & Hudson	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Del., Lack. & West.	½
Can. Pacific	2½	Den. & Rio Grande	1½
Canadian So.	½	Den. & R. G. pf.	½
Chesapeake & O.	½	Distillers Sec.	1
Detroit So.	1½	Erie	½
Distillers Sec.	1	Erie 1st pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Gen. Electric	2
Erie	½	Illinois Central	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Int. Paper	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Iowa Central	1½
Gen. Electric	2	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Illinois Central	2½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	Long Island	1½
Iowa Central	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	Man. Beach	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Long Island	1½	Met. Securities	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Man. Beach	½	Mex. Central	2½
Manhattan	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Met. Securities	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Met. St. Ry.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Mex. Central	2½	N. Y. Central	½
Minn. & St. L.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Norf. & West.	1½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½	North. Amer.	2½
N. Y. Central	½	Pacific Coast	½
Mo. Pacific	1½	Pacific Mail	2
N. Y. Central	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
N. Y., O. & W.	½	People's Gas	1½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	½	Pere Marquette	1½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Norf. & West.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
North. Amer.	2½	Reading	1½
Pacific Coast	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Pacific Mail	2	Republic	½
Penn. R. R.	1½	Republic pf.	1½
		Rock Island	½
		Rock Island pf.	1
		Rubber Goods	½
		Rubber Goods pf.	1
		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
		St. L. S. W. pf.	1
		Sloss-Sheffield	1
		Sou. Pacific	2½
		So. Railway	½
		So. Railway pf.	½
		Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
		Texas & Pacific	½
		Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1½
		Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	1½
		Union Pacific	1
		Un. Bag. & Pap.	½
		U. S. Realty	1
		U. S. Realty pf.	3½
		U. S. Rubber pf.	5½
		U. S. Steel	½
		U. S. Steel pf.	1½
		Vulcan Det.	½
		Wabash	2½
		Wabash pf.	½
		Wheeling	5
		West. 1st pf.	½
		Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st In.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Mex. 2d In.	1½
C. of Ga. 1st pf. In.	1	Mex. Cent. 4½s	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. In.	2	So. Ry. M. & O. 4s	1½
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1	Union Pac. Conv. 4s	1½
Peo. & East. In.	2	Wabash Deb. B.	2½

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. In.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. In.	2	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	2
Peo. & East. In.	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 27	686,407
To date this year	93,004,411
Corresponding date last year	101,893,167

BOND TRANSACTIONS

July 27	$3,828,500
To date this year	$389,420,950
Corresponding date last year	$542,524,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Co.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In explanation of the strength of the Steel Trust stocks it was said that the urgent and forced liquidation in them coming from Pittsburg and interior cities had been concluded, and that when the skies had cleared away it would be found that insiders had taken most of the offerings.

One Stock Exchange house alone took 10,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the buying being said to be in the nature of support for the account of several leading interests in the property. The report that one house had been obliged, at a great sacrifice, to borrow $3,000,000 to protect its holdings of this and other stocks was generally ridiculed, and is believed to have been put out by the bears for market effect.

The decided strength of the standard railway shares, such as St. Paul, Central, and Pennsylvania, was regarded as one of the most favorable developments of the day, and was taken to indicate that investors were disposed to buy more freely now that the failures that for some time have been hanging over the market are out of the way.

It is said that the strength in the Gould stocks was due to buying orders placed personally by George Gould, who was down in the Street early in the day, and speaking hopefully of the market to his friends.

Standard Oil buying was reported in evidence not alone in such stocks as St. Paul and Union Pacific, but in Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, and Atchison.

SENTIMENT IMPROVED.

Sentiment was much improved after the close of business yesterday, and the opinion seemed to be general that the worst was over and that the improvement in the market should be carried further. It is a fact that certain large interests who were aware of the possibilities of failures early last week nevertheless began buying stocks extensively in the first part of the week and took larger blocks on the breaks of Friday and Saturday.

The belief of these purchasers is that the market has more than discounted all the bad news and that with the good crop prospects and the encouraging business outlook higher prices should be seen.

MANY BARGAIN HUNTERS.

One of the features of the day's trading was the appearance on the market on a large scale of buying orders for investors. Commission houses reported that more bargain hunters had appeared in the Street than at any time in months, and that these had bought stocks, and, paying for them outright, had taken them away from the Street. The tape reported many purchases of odd lots—that is, of lots of less than 100 shares—a clear evidence of the presence in the market of the "little" bargain hunters as well as of the larger purchasers.

Bankers say that what between these purchases and those for the account of private and corporation interests the floating supply of stock has been largely reduced.

A SHAMEFUL CAMPAIGN.

The manner in which the names of important houses were bandied about yesterday morning, with suggestions of failures heard on all sides, is pronounced by bankers to have been the most shameful attack upon credit seen in the Street in years.

It is a fact that the bear contingent not only put out most of these reports in the Street, but actually had them sent over the wires to various parts of the country. Hence it was that all day large important wire houses were kept busy answering the inquiries of their out-of-town correspondents in respect to the firm and that which the bear reports had declared to be in trouble.

TALK OF CHANGE OF CONTROL.

Apropos of the reports of Standard Oil buying in Atchison yesterday there are many people in the Street who believe that one result of the present market decline will be a change in the control of a number of important railroad systems.

Among those mentioned most prominently in this connection are New York Central and Atchison.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

The opinion is steadily growing that the present trouble in Wall Street is purely a local and technical one and has to do only with Wall Street itself, and not with the country generally. This is the view of The American Grocer, which, under the caption "A Wall Street Panic," says:

> The present flurry in Wall Street is in striking contrast with the general business situation, and, while it is serious to those who speculate in stocks on margins, it is of little importance to investors who buy and pay for their securities for the dividends they yield; indeed, if they have any surplus money, now is the time to invest in dividend-paying stocks, when market quotations for them are so greatly reduced—far below real values in many cases. The general business situation is exceptionally favorable. Crops generally are good, railroad earnings large, labor well employed, the purchasing power of the masses large, population increasing rapidly through immigration and natural increase, and the country as a whole is growing rich faster than ever before in its history. Even if there should be further failures of stock brokers who are unduly extended, it will not affect the country as a whole. Prices of stocks will react, the so-called "shrinkage in values" will be recovered, and the investors who buy and pay for their stocks now have an opportunity to make money such as seldom occurs.

DETROIT-MACKINAC BONDS.

At a meeting of holders of Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grant bonds, held at the office of Jefferson M. Levy, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, pursuant to notice, yesterday, resolutions were adopted to the effect that, whereas there is now in the hands of the Trustees after setting aside the reserve fund for interest payments, a balance of over $500,000, and as such will constitute a sinking fund for the purchase of bonds, that it is the sense and desire of the bondholders represented by their committee that the Trustees shall apply with all possible dispatch the balance of moneys in their hands, after setting aside the proper amount for interest payments, to the purchase and retirement of the outstanding bonds.

Bonds for Exchange Into Consols.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds so far received at the Treasury Department for exchange into 2 per cent. consols is $19,804,700.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, arrangements have been completed for the formation of the National Coal and Coke Company, with $5,000,000 capital and $2,500,000 in bonds, which will practically take the place of the Frick Coke Company in the general coking business.

Statement that the Chesapeake and Ohio and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies have decided to discontinue the publication of weekly reports of earnings.

Application filed at Memphis, Tenn., for a charter for the Memphis and State Line Railroad Company, capital $100,000, for the purpose of securing legal authority on the part of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Company for the construction of a cut-off seven and one-half miles long.

World's production of raw silk estimated at 16,240,000 kilos, as against 16,778,000 last year.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week 268,377 head, an increase of 19,000 head over the previous week and of 82,301 head as compared with last year.

New Orleans dispatches stating that the Standard Oil Company has planned pipe lines to connect the Louisiana, Texas, and Kansas fields at a common point on the river in Missouri.

Duluth advices that there is a bad congestion of iron ore on shipments from the Vermilion and Mesaba Ranges.

Statement that the Luther Mill of Fall River, Mass., has contracted for an addition to include 1,000 looms.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of National City Bank stock at 280.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $115,346,816; balances, $5,600,463; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $616,467.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.84; demand, $4.85.90@4.86; cables, $4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.83¾@4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5 18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 50c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraph, 12c. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was an increased demand for money yesterday. Two and a half per cent. was mostly charged, but the Bank of England lent a small amount at 3½ per cent. The discount market hardened slightly.

The Continental demand for bar gold is less keen, but the Continent has absorbed all this week's arrivals, most of them being placed on German account at 77s. 10½d. per ounce. Amsterdam exchange moved sharply in favor of London. No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England yesterday. Sixty-five thousand pounds sterling, principally in sovereigns, arrived from Sydney.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday prices all opened flat owing to the uneasiness in regard to the American situation and the Russo-Japanese differences. In the afternoon some securities hardened a little. Consols fell 5-16, to 91 1-16 for cash and 91¼ for the account. There was persistent selling of 2½ per cents, which fell ⅛, to 91¼. War loan fell ¼, to 97½. Home rails relapsed sympathetically.

American rails opened below parity, and gradually became stronger, the highest prices being reached after the house shut. There were recoveries of from 1 to 2 points, which, however, left the changes since Saturday about evenly divided.

Foreigns were weak. Japanese closed at the lowest points reached in the course of the day. In South Africans there was a further general decline.

Bar silver was in better demand, and rose ½d. per ounce, to 25 5-16d. spot and 21½d. forward, closing firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The demand for money increased in the market to-day, though the supplies were ample. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was not cheerful, and operators were inactive, apart from arranging contangos. The differences being large, the market preferred to await the outcome of the settlement. Consols were dull, the Japanese-Russian tension not being reassuring, but they closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails generally recovered. Americans were idle pending developments. There was a general improvement after the receipt of New York's opening prices, and stocks closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 1-16; consols for account, 91 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 84⅜; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 84¾; Canadian Pacific, 134⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 82⅝; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80; Erie, 28⅝; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 132½; Louisville and Nashville, 108; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19½; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 62⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 82; Ontario and Western, 23⅝; Pennsylvania, 66; Rand Mines, 7⅞; Reading, 24½; Reading first preferred, 41½; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 21; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 41⅝; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific preferred, 88; United States Steel, 29; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 20⅛; Wabash preferred, 47.

Bar silver steady at 25 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¾ to 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ to 2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ to 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 26.65; Lisbon, 23; gold bars, 77s 10½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but business was light. Spanish securities were in demand on the publication of Señor Villaverde's financial projects and the good relations between France and Spain. Trading at the close was calm. Rio Tintos gained 1 point.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25c 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were moderately firm. Government funds were quiet and coal and iron shares were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased $8,120,000 marks. Treasury notes increased 140,000 marks, other securities decreased 39,120,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 30,960,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—Clearing House rate, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time money, 4½@5 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $14,724,280; balances, $1,523,994.

Throughout the early dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day the nervous strain was intense. Anxious faces were to be seen on all sides. Brokers' offices were filled to overflowing with customers, who were ready to let go what holdings they may have had left at the first indication of a fresh crash. Rumors flew thick and fast, and told of more failures to come and of a possible financial disaster that would be more widespread than any that had yet been encountered. They reported that at least four houses in New York were on the verge of breaking, and they told likewise of two or three Boston concerns that were also in trouble. These rumors were denied as fast as they gained circulation, but it was not until well after noon hour that the Street began to breathe easier and to feel that the crisis of the long strain and panicky fever had at last passed.

Two failures—one in New York and one in Boston—were announced. The former had been generally expected, and the latter was that of a banker who of late has been doing only a small business. Neither had a depressing influence on the situation. Indeed, both served to relieve the strain, and they were followed by the sharpest upturn the market has had in several months.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Atchison	84⅝	82	84⅜
17	Atchison pf.	99⅞	97¼	99⅝
50	Boston & Albany	247	246	247
59	Boston Elevated	137	136	137
50	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
10	Boston & Maine pf.	172	172	172
210	Fitchburg pf.	132	131	132
1,000	Massachusetts Electric	21⅛	19	20½
252	Mass. Electric pf.	90	80	90
110	Chicago Junction	140	130	140
125	Mexican Central	32	31⅝	32
69	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
5	Old Colony	201	201	201
9	Pennsylvania	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
20	Pere Marquette	73	73	73
20	Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
340	Union Pacific	75⅝	73	75⅝
21	Union Pacific pf.	85¼	84½	84½
100	West End	90	89⅝	90
78	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

1,432	*American	131	129⅝	131
1,527	American rights	⅝	½	⅝
1	New England	122	122	122
75	Western	13	13	13
120	Western pf.	88	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	American Ag. Chemical	13	13	13
26	Amer. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	75	75
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
670	American Sugar	115¼	114	115¼
25	American Sugar pf.	118¾	118	118¾
275	American Woolen	9	8¾	9
200	American Woolen pf.	70	69¾	69¾
50	Brit. Iron & Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
116	Edison	230	230	230
67	General Electric	161	155	161
760	Massachusetts Gas	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
800	Mass. Gas pf.	95	95	95
30	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172½
15	Rece Buttonhole	5	5	5
125	Pullman	204½	201	204½
181	Swift & Co.	102	99	102
225	United Fruit	100¾	98	100
200	United Shoe Machine	45¾	45	45
25	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	28½	29¼
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	53	53	53
1,802	United States Steel	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
400	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92	92½
30	U. S. Leather pf.	61⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1	Westinghouse	83	83	83

MINING.

370	Adventure	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
325	Allouez	5	4½	5
4,240	Amalgamated	40⅝	37⅛	39⅝
700	Bingham	22½	21½	22½
100	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c
15	Calumet & Hecla	410	410	410
1,875	Centennial	14	13	14
6,344	Copper Range	42⅜	39	42⅜
700	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1½	1½
620	Daly West	35	32½	32½
165	Dominion Coal	91	90	91
105	Dominion Coal pf.	112	112	112
220	Franklin	7⅞	7½	7⅞
500	Granby	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
300	Guanajuato	1	1	1
825	Isle Royale	6	5⅝	5⅝
140	Mass.	4¼	4	4¼
330	Michigan	2	2	2
1,365	Mohawk	32⅝	32	32⅝
204	Osceola	50½	47	50½
1,485	Old Dominion	19	17½	19
100	Parrott	17	16	16⅞
30	Quincy	90	85	85
25	Santa Fé	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
477	Shannon	10¼	9⅝	10
1,200	Trinity	5	4⅝	4⅝
195	Tamarack	90	78	90
25	Trimountain	82	82	82
2,950	United States	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
1,500	U. S. Coal & Oil	19	17½	19
1,250	Utah	23¼	22½	23¼
55	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
255	Winona	7¼	6¾	7¼
152	Wolverine	57	54	56
500	Wyandotte	1⅛	1¼	1¼

*Ex rights. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—After a slight weakness in several of the purely local stocks this morning the whole list strengthened, the Consolidated Lake Superior issues being the only exception. The general sentiment among financial institutions here to-day was that the attempt of the Lake Superior Company to sell its $12,900,000 bonds will not be successful, as a large majority of the stockholders are not financially able to take their allotments, and it is not believed the Speyer syndicate will care to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, as the possession of the bonds would make them a common creditor. It is believed a reorganization of the company is inevitable.

The bulk of to-day's trading was in Reading and United States Steel, but some good buying also was evident in Cambria, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Company, Union Traction, and United Gas, all of which closed at the best prices of the day.

Total sales, 35,471 shares, and $63,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Cement	9⅝	9¾	9¾
5	Cambrian Iron	40	40	40
1,425	Cambria Steel	23¾	21¾	22¼
2,675	Cons. Lake Superior	2 5-16	2 1-16	2⅛
440	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	6¼	5	5
1,111	Electric of America	1¾	1¾	1¾
70	Electric Storage Battery	55	55	55
1,500	Erie	29½	27½	29½
20	Insur. Co. of N. Amer.	24½	24½	24½
600	Lehigh Valley	40½	40	40
10	Lit Brothers	11	11	11
10	New Haven Steel	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,640	Pennsylvania	61 7-16	60⅝	61 7-16
141	Phila. Traction	94¾	94¼	94¾
2,417	Phila. Electric	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
1,290	Philadelphia Co.	39½	38½	39½
28	Phila. Co. pf.	46	46	46
9,600	Reading	24⅜	23¼	24⅜
400	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44	40½
100	South. R. R.	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Susq. Steel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,060	National Biscuit	36¼	35¾	35¾
261	National Biscuit pf.	100	99	100
80	National Carbon	32	30	32
90	National Carbon pf.	90	90	90
50	North Penn.	30	30	30
100	South Side Elevated	97	96	97
150	Street's Stable Car	25¾	25	25¾
100	Street's Stable Car pf.	80	80	80
100	Swift & Co.	99	99	99
180	United Box Board	3	3	3
87	United Box Board pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	West. Chicago	91	88	91

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—On the local Exchange to-day new low records for the present movement were established in the early dealings. When Wall Street took on the more cheerful aspect, however, prices rallied, and the close was firm in most issues. City Railway was depressed from 170 to 165, and closed at 168. Swift's was sold at 99, but rallied to 103. Tobi was not supported, and fell from 60 to 46¾. West Chicago rallied to 57, and North Chicago sold around par. Can preferred sold as low as 85, rallied to a firm position, and then eased off. The common rose about 4 once more. Biscuit common sold at 35, but rallied above 36¾, and the preferred once more touched par.

New York exchange was at 5 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,490	American Can pf.	37	35	36¾
50	Amer. Shipbuilding	34	34	34
190	Chicago City Ry.	170	165	165
140	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	50	46½	46½
5	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
5	Chicago Title & Trust	92	92	92
141	Diamond Match	137	137	137
50	Lake Street Elevated	6¾	6¾	6¾
35	Lake St. El. receipts	6	6	6
75	Metropolitan Elevated	12	12	12
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	32	32	32
1,060	National Biscuit	36¼	35¼	35¼
261	National Biscuit pf.	100	99	100
80	National Carbon	32	30	32
90	National Carbon pf.	90	90	90
50	North Chicago	101	100	100
40	Quaker Oats pf.	90	90	90
25	South Side Elevated	97	96	97
150	Street's Stable Car	25¾	25	25¾
100	Street's Stable Car pf.	80	80	80
100	Swift & Co.	99	99	99
180	United Box Board	3	3	3
87	United Box Board pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	West. Chicago	91	88	91

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The recovery in prices which accompanied yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange extended to the outside market, where most of the important issues showed net gains, varying from fractional advances to an extreme gain of 15 points, which occurred in Standard Oil. Although the totals in the stocks most prominent in the day's trading were not large, they compared favorably with the still smaller amount of business that had been done in these shares during the past few weeks. The failure of E. S. Hooley & Co. would, it was thought, result in sharp declines in some outside stocks with which that firm was identified, but as far as yesterday's events went this opinion seemed to be unfounded. It is probable that the interest of this firm in certain outside stocks has been considerably reduced and its failure will therefore in all probability have no direct bearing on prices in the outside market.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was strong throughout the day. From the opening sale, which was made at 86, the course of the stock was steadily upward, and by the middle of the afternoon the price had risen to 86¾. The last price was the highest of the day, and showed a net gain, as compared with Saturday's final transaction, of 1¾ points.

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STANDARD OIL was active, and strong. From 585, yesterday's opening sale, the quotation advanced to 600, and closed there. This marked a recovery of 20 points from last week's low figure. Yesterday's transactions were the largest recorded in any one day for a good while past.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was among the stocks which profited by yesterday's upward movement, the common advancing from 19 to 19¼, and the preferred remaining steady at 34. Elsewhere in the list similar gains were recorded, an advance of 1 point over the low sale of the day being made in Greene Consolidated. The American Can stocks were actively dealt in, but after some violent fluctuations extending over a range of nearly 3 points the stock closed just about where it was on Satur

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday July 27, 1903.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21,100	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	39¾	40¾	37¾	39¾	+1½
2,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	80	83	80	82¾	+1¾
200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+¾
100	American Coal	200	200	200	200	...
800	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	29¾	30	...
500	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	87	88	+1
100	American Express	180	180	180	180	+3
200	Am. Hide & Leather	3½	4	3½	4	+½
300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	20	23¾	20	22¾	+2
2,300	Am. Ice Co.	9¾	10¼	9¼	9¾	+¼
841	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	21¾	23	21¾	23	+1½
3,000	*Am. Linseed Co.	6¼	7½	6¼	7¼	+1¼
180	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+3
1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	17	18¼	17	18	+1
200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	81¾	85¾	81½	85	+3
200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	15	15	15	15	−3
6,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38¾	41¾	38½	41¾	+1¾
510	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90¾	90¾	−¾
100	Am. Steel Foundg.	10	10	10	10	−1
50	Am. Steel Foundg. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
3,870	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	114	115¼	113	115¼	+1½
350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118¼	116	118¼	+1¾
15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	82	82	82	82	...
20	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	...
100	*Am. Woolen Co.	87	87	87	87	−¾
4,475	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	69½	74	68	72½	+6½
28,918	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83	85	82¾	84¾	+1¾
1,810	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97¾	100	97¾	99	+1
17,100	*Baltimore & Ohio	81¼	83¼	81¼	82¾	+1
3,788	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	84	86½	84	86¼	+2¾
16,020	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	45¼	43½	44¾	+1¾
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	190½	190¾	190½	190½	−1
800	Canada Southern	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+¼
13,595	Canadian Pacific	121	123¾	121	123¾	+2¾
800	Central R. R. of N. J.	139	139¾	136½	136¾	−2¾
4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	+¼
2,910	Chicago & Alton	20½	22¾	20¼	22¾	+1
100	Chicago & Alton pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
8,500	Chicago Great West.	14¾	15¾	13¾	15	+¾
400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31½	32¾	31½	32¾	+1¾
33,115	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	139	142¾	138¾	141¾	+2¾
160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	+½
1,000	Chicago & Northw.	161	164¾	161	164¾	+1¾
200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	199¾	200	199¾	200	+¾
3,740	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	11	9¾	11	+1
1,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	30	18	30	+12
300	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	4	4	...
2,000	Chi. G. W.	10½	12	10¼	12	+1¾
1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	45	40	42¾	+2¾
3,100	Colorado & Southern	13¾	14	11¼	14	+2¾
2,985	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	49½	49¾	48¾	49¾	+¾
1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	20¾	22	20¾	22	+1¾
400	Col. & H. V.	15	15	15	15¼	...
12,200	Consolidated Gas	131½	133	131½	132¾	+2¼
1,000	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104½	106	106	106	...
775	Corn Products Co.	26	26½	25¼	26½	...
110	Corn Products Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...
520	Delaware & Hudson	163	164¼	162	164¼	+1¾
200	Del., Lack. & West.	234	242	234	242	+9
800	Denver & R. G.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¾
1,020	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	78¾	77	78¾	+1¾
2,050	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	19½	17	19½	+2
470	Detroit Southern	8¾	9¼	8¼	9¼	+¼
300	Detroit Southern pf.	16¾	17	16¾	17	...
280	Detroit United Ry.	65¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	+1¾
21	*Distillers Securities	21	22	21	22	−¾
300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13	13	13	13	+2
28,175	Erie	27½	29¾	27¼	29¾	+2
R210	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	67¾	66	67¾	+1¾
3,000	Erie 2d pf.	45	48¾	45	47¾	+3¼
2,340	Evans. & T. H.	43	45	43	43¾	...
1,400	General Electric	153	160¾	153	160	+3
900	Hocking Valley	71	73	71	72	+3
70	Hocking Valley pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
4,170	Illinois Central	128¾	132¼	128¾	131¾	+2¾
2,400	Internat. Paper	10¾	11¾	10	11¾	+1
1,075	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63	60¾	61¾	−1¾
20	*Internat Power Co.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
9,200	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	...
2,050	Iowa Central pf.	33	34¼	32	34¼	+2¾
70	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	67	67¾	67	67¾	...
200	Kansas City South.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	+½
600	Kansas City South. pf.	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	+¾
200	Lake Erie & West.	27	28	27	28	...
200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
500	Long Island	60	62	60	61	+1
4,010	Louisville & Nashville.	102¾	104½	102	104	+1¾
100	Manhattan Beach	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
5,020	Manhattan Elevated	131½	133	131½	132	+¾
2,000	*Met. Securities	73½	76¼	73½	76¼	+3
1,715	Met. Street Railway.	113	115¾	112	115¾	+2¾
11,305	Mexican Central	12	13¾	11½	13¾	+2¼
200	Minn. & St. Louis.	60	60	60	60	+4
200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	88	90	88	90	−2
675	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	50	53	50	52	+2
100	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
3,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	30	32¾	30	32¾	+2¾
1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37	40¾	36	40¾	+3¾
20,100	Missouri Pacific	96¼	99½	96¼	98¾	+1¾
30	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	36	36¼	35¾	36¾	+¼
150	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
1,800	*Nat. Lead Co.	14½	14¾	13¾	13¾	−1
200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	106	107	106	106¾	...
50	*N. Y. & N. J. Mex. pf.	87	87	87¼	88	...
120	*New York Air Brake.	120	124½	120	124½	+6
12,850	New York Central.	118	120¾	118	120¾	+2¾
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	24	24¼	24	24¼	...
60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	...
1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	185	195	185	195	+10
200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+¾
1,450	Norfolk & Western.	60¾	62	60¾	62	+1¾
2,780	North American	14	14	13¾	13¾	−¾
400	Pacific Coast	42	46	42	46	+3
1,000	Pacific Mail	31	32¾	31	32¾	+1¾
44,964	Pennsylvania R. R.	120¾	123¾	120¾	122¾	+1¾
5,175	People's Gas Chicago.	92¾	94½	92¾	94½	+1¾
500	Peoria & Eastern.	15	15	15	15	...
600	Pere Marquette	74	77¾	74	77¾	+2¾
200	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	63	60	60	...
51	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	152	152	152	152	...
2,850	Pressed Steel Car.	40	44	40	44	+3
1,000	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	84	80	84	+3½
100	Pullman Company	201	207	201	201	−4
5%	Quicksilver pf.	5%	5%	5%	5%	...
1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring	24¾	24¾	23	24¾	+1
200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	80	80	80	80	+1¼
40,120	Reading	50	51	50	51	+1¼
600	Reading 1st pf.	80	81	80	81	+1
500	Reading 2d pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+½
1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	10¾	11¾	10½	11¾	+1¾
1,720	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65	65	64	65	...
17,650	Rock Island Co.	21¾	24¾	21¾	24¾	+2¾
3,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	46¾	48	46¾	48	+1¾
1,800	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	13	14	13	14	+¾
1,825	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	63¾	68	63¾	66	−1
300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	−1
200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	17½	17¾	17	17	−2
1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40	42	40	42	+1¾
300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	152	152	150	150	−3
300	St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¾
4,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	31	30	31	+1
850	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	53	53	52	52	−1
20,600	Southern Pacific	40¾	43¾	40¾	43¾	+2¾
14,050	South. Ry.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¾
800	South. Ry. pf.	50¾	52¾	50¾	52¾	+1¾
100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
3,470	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	69	72	68	72	+1¾
2,550	Texas Pacific	24¾	26½	24¾	26½	+1¾
400	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	26	27½	26	27½	+1
100	Tol., St. L. & West.	18	18	18	18	...
500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	27	27	27	29½	+1½
3,645	Twin City R. T.	92	96	92	94	+1
31,000	Union Pacific	74	78	73½	77½	+1
1,320	Union Pacific pf.	83¾	85¾	84	84½	...
2,500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	35¾	42	35	40¾	+5
120	United States Express.	109	109	109	109	−1
5,715	*U. S. Leather	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾	+¾
1,640	*U. S. Leather pf.	79	80¾	77½	79¾	+1
2,010	U. S. Realty & Con.	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	+1
5,833	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	48½	52	48½	52	+3½
1,452	U. S. Rubber	7	10	7	9	+2
4,610	U. S. Rubber pf.	84	89½	80¾	88¾	+6¾
21,050	U. S. Steel	27½	30¾	27½	29¾	+2¼
21,040	U. S. Steel pf.	70	71¾	69¾	71¾	+1¾
225	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	23	23	23	23	...
4,307	Va.-Caro Chemical	34	37	34	35½	−2½
1,344	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	103	103	100	100	−3
200	*Vulcan Detinning	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	−¾
100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
1,500	Wabash	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+¾
5,200	Wabash pf.	37½	39¾	37½	39¾	+2
2,100	Wabash Union Tel.	82¾	83½	82¾	83½	+¾
200	Westinghouse E. & M.	170	171	170	171	+1
300	Westinghouse 1st pf.	172	175	172	175	+3
200	Wheel. & L. E.	14	14¾	14	14¾	+¾
450	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46¾	45¾	46	+¾
50	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	...
1,410	Wisconsin Central.	16¾	17	16	17	+¾
2,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	35¾	37½	35¾	37½	+1
696,407	Sales.					

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, July 27, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	Amal. Copper	39¾	40¾	37¾	40%
100	Am. Car & Fdy.	30	30	30	30
200	Am. Ice	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Am. Locomotive	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,000	Am. Sugar	113¾	115¾	113¾	115
1,700	Am. T. & T.	87	87	86	86¾
1,400	A., T. & S. F.	87¾	89¾	86¾	89¾
6,800	Balt. & Ohio	81¾	82	81¾	82¾
1,300	Brk. Rap. Tr.	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾
1,200	Chi. Pacific	121	121	121	121
150	Ches. & Ohio	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
1,100	Chi. Gt. West	14	15	14	14¾
11,200	Chi., M. & St. P.	138¾	142¾	138¾	142
1,000	Chi. & N. W.	163	164¾	163	164¾
1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	103	103	102¾	103
1,000	Col. Fuel & I.	40¾	45¾	40¾	42¾
40	Col. Southern	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾
4,040	Del. & Hud.	162¾	164¾	162¾	164¾
120	Del., L. & W.	231¾	234	231¾	234
1,100	Erie	27¾	29¾	27¾	29¾
1,000	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	67¾	66	67¾
1,000	Erie 2d pf.	45	48¾	45	47¾
100	Gen. Elec.	153	160¾	153	160
1,000	Illinois Cent.	128¾	132¼	128¾	131¾
1,000	Lake Shore	195	196	195	196
1,000	Long Island	60	62	60	61
1,000	L. & N.	102¾	104½	102	104
1,000	Met. Securities	73½	76¼	73½	76¼
1,000	Met. St. Ry.	113	115¾	112	115¾
1,000	Mex. Central	12	13¾	11½	13¾
1,000	Minn. & St. L.	60	60	60	60
1,000	Mo. Pacific	96¾	99¾	96¾	98¾
1,000	Nat. Lead	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
1,000	N. Y. Central	118	120¾	118	120¾
1,000	N. Y., O. & W.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
1,000	Nor. & West.	60¾	62	60¾	62
1,000	Pacific Mail	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
1,000	Pennsylvania	121¾	123¾	121¾	123¾
1,000	People's Gas	92¾	94½	92¾	94½
1,000	Reading	47¾	49¾	47¾	49¾
1,000	Republic Steel	10¾	12	10¾	12
1,000	Rock Island	21¾	23¾	21¾	23¾
1,000	Southern Pac.	40¾	43¾	40¾	43¾
1,000	Southern Ry.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾
1,000	Southern Ry. pf.	84	84	84	84
1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¾	72	68¾	72
1,000	Texas Pacific	24¾	26½	24¾	26½
1,000	Union Pacific	74	78	73½	77½
1,000	U. S. Leather	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾
1,000	U. S. Leather pf.	79	80¾	77½	79¾
1,000	U. S. Rubber	7	10	7	9
1,000	U. S. Rubber pf.	84	89½	80¾	88¾
1,000	U. S. Steel	27½	30¾	27½	29¾
1,000	U. S. Steel pf.	70	71¾	69¾	71¾
1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	23	23	23	23
1,000	Va.-Caro Chemical	34	37	34	35½
1,000	Wabash	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
1,000	Wabash pf.	37½	39¾	37½	39¾
1,000	Wis. Central	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 53½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Chattanooga sold at 1.45; 200 Consol. Calumet & Virginia at 1.00, 1,500 Cripple Creek at .01½, 1,000 Isabella at .10, 100 Moon Anchor at .08½, 200 Ophir at 1.55, 400 Portland at 1.20, and 400 Potosi at .25 @ .26.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,000,804
Gold	90,355,649
Silver	30,075,805
United States notes	11,120,777
Treasury notes of 1890	27,587
National banknotes	15,589,897
Total receipts this day	1,792,222
Total receipts this month	41,055,915
Total receipts this year	81,665,816
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	49,960,000
Total expenditures this year	82,980,000
Deposits in National banks	188,456,627
National bank notes received to-day	794,661
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,016,621
Customs	940,238
Miscellaneous	150,061

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold	$418,117,892
Silver dollars	482,826,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,819,443
Silver bullion of 1890	15,836,567
Total	$904,109,902

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold coin certificates outstanding	$418,117,892
Silver certificates outstanding	482,826,000
Treasury notes outstanding	19,056,867
Total	$904,100,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,237,732
Gold certificates	29,009,580
Silver coin and bullion	4,258,805
Silver certificates	6,728,503
United States notes	11,120,777
Other assets	29,636,852
Total in Treasury	$150,392,254
Deposits in National banks	155,459,627
Total	$321,825,311
Current liabilities	52,587,417
Available cash balance	$220,006,804

LAKE SUPERIOR CRISIS.

Consolidated Company May Be Forced Into Receivership Unless Proposed $12,500,000 Loan Is Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Consolidated Lake Superior Company may go into a receiver's hands. An appeal signed by President Shields reached the stockholders to-day, and in concise, emphatic language it announces that unless the proposed $12,500,000 bond issue is taken the whole property must pass into the hands of the creditors.

The creditors are banks in New York and Philadelphia, headed by Speyer & Co. of the former city, who hold every available collateral security of the company for three loans amounting to $5,250,000. In financial circles it is thought that the bond issue will fail.

The company is in a critical condition, and President Shields does not mince words in telling the stockholders the exact condition of affairs. Should it come to pass that the company must go under it will be found that interests closely affiliated with, and in some quarters said to be acting for, the Pennsylvania Railroad will come into possession of the vast property lying in the province of Ontario, representing a cash outlay of about $30,000,000.

In his appeal President Shields says:

"Nothing is risked in subscribing for the bonds and making payments therefor, as the money will not be used until the success of the bond issue is assured, and in event of failure to carry out this all payments will be returned to subscribers.

"Unless the stockholders respond quickly to the offer of the bonds nothing can be done to save the property from dissolution. Whatever you intend to do let it be done now. Every day of delay means loss to the company, as the blast furnaces and steel mill are standing idle, waiting for funds for the purchase of material and payment of wages."

ATLANTIC COAST LUMBER DEAL.

Reorganization Plan Adopted — New Company to be Formed Before Property Is Sold Under Foreclosure.

A plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company has been adopted by a committee appointed for the purpose of drafting such a plan. According to the plan, deposits of the company's securities must be made with the Industrial Trust Company of Providence or with the Morton Trust Company in this city.

It is proposed to form a new company to take over the assets and liabilities of the old company and to issue new securities. It is also proposed to fund some of the existing liabilities into several issues of bonds. The total of which will be about $4,500,000. They are to be issued in different series, provision being made for $1,000,000 A bonds, $2,000,000 B bonds, and a small amount of C and D bonds. The capital of the new company will be $1,000,000, which will be exchanged for the existing $1,000,000 capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company or the basis of $100 of new stock for every $400 of old stock, and the payment of $10 for every share of the old stock deposited.

Deposits of stock must be accompanied by the payment of $10 per share. The payment is to be made in cash or in claims against the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, approved by the Reorganization Committee.

The sale of the property under the final decree of foreclosure has been fixed for Aug. 3, and in order to share in the reorganization plan deposits of securities or claims must be made prior to that date. Copies of the plan may be had on application to the depositories or the Secretary of the committee Samuel Norris.

Hot Winds Scorch Kansas Corn Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.—Hot winds did great harm to the Kansas corn crop today. From twenty localities in the corn belt the Southwestern grain growers today report damage by hot winds and drought. The Weather Bureau says there is no rain in sight.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week July	$90,200	$80,100	...
3 July—1 July	178,400	160,000	...
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,843
3d week July	164,650	152,700	135,650
From July 1	478,950	440,400	361,650
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	507	507	546
3d week July	107,067	90,054	85,788
From July 1	313,643	264,060	245,494
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	281	281	423
3d week July	21,516	20,044	21,277
July 1-July 21	160,617	170,324	161,358
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,083	4,083	4,083
3d week July	720,216	679,901	...
From July 1	2,166,074	1,740,806	...
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,101	1,009	887
3d week July	135,000	110,000	74,000
From July 1	348,838	302,847	214,645
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
3d week July	23,000	11,900	15,646
From July 1	62,340	36,414	42,341
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,289	2,141	2,141
4th week July	675,170	596,126	521,639
July 1-July 21	1,660,680	1,785,906	1,526,390
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,007	2,060	2,054
3d week July	422,276	354,000	287,200
From July 1	1,258,629	1,054,180	827,600
MINN. ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,402	1,394	1,394
3d week July	183,842	127,976	...
July 1-July 21	402,098	288,449	...
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
3d week July	11,080	10,922	...
July 1-July 21	32,408	30,070	...
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	90	80	80
Week end. July 18	4,242	3,262	3,803
From July 1	8,846	11,974	11,852
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,716	1,678	1,660
3d week July	439,744	386,486	296,632
From July 1	1,224,073	975,597	838,435
OMAHA—			
Month June	$88,087	904,200	827,647
From July 1	5,507,015	5,400,203	...
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,206	1,206	1,203
3d week July	127,138	126,240	112,563
From July 1	360,102	362,585	329,570
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,321	6,941	6,941
3d week July	516,234	470,045	471,561
From July 1	2,337,810	2,172,975	1,998,552
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY—			
Mileage	1,846	1,710	1,615
3d week July	171,527	160,742	172,250
From July 1	8,077,253	5,685,540	5,122,903
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week July	78,845	68,332	62,091
From July 1	219,965	174,141	162,865
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week July	24,000	19,910	20,401
From July 1	74,067	61,117	61,527
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week July	67,403	53,298	48,042
From Jan. 1	1,661,688	1,378,889	...
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week July	68,866	72,218	86,064
Jan. 1-July 21	2,155,237	1,884,400	1,944,400
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	2,039,013	1,820,867	1,748,969
Exp. and taxes	1,284,128	1,124,944	1,170,866
Net earnings	540,967	555,023	577,600
Ratio op. exp.	70.0%	67.3%	66.5%
Charges	284,402	241,902	244,413
Surplus	256,565	313,121	333,187
12 mos.	20,590,781	18,111,071	17,577,499
Exp. and taxes	13,860,450	13,744,992	12,786,636
Net, 12 months	4,721,831	4,072,161	5,121,851
Charges	2,911,831	2,772,161	2,910,922
Surp., 12 months	1,817,969	1,172,000	2,104,666
DETROIT & MACKINAC for June—			
Gross earnings	82,620	66,586	80,083
Op. expenses	63,461	51,063	61,522
Net earnings	19,059	15,792	18,511
Gross, 12 months	953,707	801,116	862,747
Op. expenses	668,506	574,136	615,500
Net, 12 months	285,202	226,984	250,597
HOCKING VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	632,780	524,402	637,824
Exp. and taxes	373,611	340,121	344,417
Net earnings	259,169	240,281	293,407
Total income	326,519	308,676	315,114
Charges	163,652	125,948	138,202
Surplus	162,867	202,728	176,912
Gross, 12 months	6,240,607	5,516,185	5,852,956
Exp. and taxes	3,538,520	3,229,911	3,786,956
Net, 12 months	2,211,171	2,087,263	1,967,972
Total income	2,698,083	2,591,741	2,342,056
Surp., 12 months	1,809,096	1,602,578	1,554,178
PEORIA & EASTERN for June—			
Gross earnings	260,409	206,944	221,703
Exp. and taxes	226,112	158,916	173,594
Net earnings	34,297	46,028	48,196
Int. and rentals	32,099	33,000	32,925
Surplus	2,198	13,028	15,274
Gross, 12 months	2,947,227	2,518,760	2,486,503
Exp. and taxes	2,205,870	1,804,033	1,900,524
Net, 12 months	741,357	654,112	621,946
Int. and rentals	404,280	404,280	404,076
Surp., 12 months	337,197	249,832	217,874

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	83¾	84	83¾	83¾
September	82 5-16	82 15-16	82¾	82¾
December	82 9-16	83¼	82 5-16

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for West Side Dwellings—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Robert B. Carpenter to a Mr. Kingsland 185 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling with dining room extension, 22 by 80 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Herman B. Baruch the five-story American basement dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 100.11. The same firm also negotiated the recent sale of 110 West Seventy-seventh Street for Rosa E. Merrall.

Charles R. Smith and Frederick W. Janssen have sold for the Lentilhon estate the four-story dwelling 55 Irving Place, 26 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for John Otterstedt 106 Third Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, a four-story brick building on lot 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Bernard H. Arnold the five-story flat 162 East Ninety-first Street, 33.4 by 100.8; also, from J. B. Guttenberg 48 Avenue D, a three story brick building on lot 21 by 82.

Richard Dickson has sold for William H. Keenan the three-family dwelling 150 Beach Avenue, 18 by 90 by 88.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Tommaso Giordano to John G. Mumford the two-family frame dwelling 1,009 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, for George Euckbee the four-story brick flat and tenement 2 East Side of Webster Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Hyman Medwin negotiated the recent sale of the northeast corner of Chrystie and Stanton Streets to Shulof & Co.

The Lovejoy & Noyes Company reports the sale for Robert M. Donaldson of the six-story store and loft building 52 and 54 Park Street. The plot contains almost 7,500 square feet, and the building is rented for a long term of years to Oberly & Newell, printers.

There were no sales of real estate at auction scheduled yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 261 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 974 Oakland Place, south side, 125 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,250.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 125th Street, northwest side, 512.6 feet southwest of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 31.6 by 90 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,035.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Van Buren Street, east side, 125 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; Joseph Gamacat, West Farms Road, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Morris Park Avenue, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 47; Joseph Gamacat, West Farms Road, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 313 and 315 Madison Street, to two five-story brick tenements with stores; H. Newcom of 1,640 Third Avenue, owner; M. Miller of 2 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fourth Avenue, northeast corner of Third Street, to two two-story frame dwellings and stables, 18.4 by 47 and 25 by 72.4; Jacob Bittel and Schneider Families, owners; R. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $1,200.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 132 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Emil Glasberger, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Crotona Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 40; Gustave Kaestner, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

BROADWAY PROPERTY DISPUTE.

Lis Pendens Filed as Consequence of Old Contract Affecting Conveyance by W. H. Webb.

A lis pendens in an action to determine ownership was filed yesterday on the property running through from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, 99.6 feet south of Thirty-second Street, a large plot recently leased for a long term to Browning, King & Co., upon which that firm is now erecting a new building. The plaintiff in the present suit is the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, and the defendants, Thomas B. Hidden, individually and as trustee, and others.

The property is now held by Mr. Hidden as trustee under the will of Henrietta A. Webb, the object of the proceedings just begun being to have the Webb Academy declared the owner of the parcel. It is understood that the cause of action grows out of a contract made several years ago, subject to which the property was conveyed to Mrs. Webb by the late William H. Webb, founder of the institution.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, it is said that an understanding exists between the parties by which Browning, King & Co.'s lease will not be invalidated and that their building operation will go forward without interruption.

Successful Sale at Deal Beach.

The auction sale of about 300 lots and plots at Deal Beach, N. J., conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly for the Atlantic Coast Realty Company on Saturday, proved very successful. About 500 people attended the sale, and all but a few of the properties were disposed of. The prices ranged from $2,000 to $4,000, the total amount realized being nearly $200,000. Among the purchasers, several of whom it is understood will erect Summer homes on the property, were Michael J. Mulqueen, Miles M. O'Brien, Rush King, James Hunt, T. Frank Appleby, William A. Squire, Thomas J. Brady, Peter McDonnell, Timothy Shea, Milan Rose, Harry Senior, H. Percy Spear, C. M. Sexton, Gorden D. Wilkinson, E. Monynahan, W. Horencamp, Daniel H. Freedman, Joseph M. Byrne, L. M. E. Hoag, F. W. Woolworth, Maxwell S. Mannes, F. H. Kearney, Norman P. Vanderhoof, G. M. Miller, and Randolph Ross.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 27.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Thwaites Place, 25x107.6x25x107.6; Katie Klockemeyer to Bernard Corrigan, re-recorded. Nom.

FULTON ST, w s, Lot 146, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; George J. Brown to Elizabeth Brown, (mtg $1,000) Nom.

GARDEN ST, s s, 280 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Sarah E. J. Squires. $710

GARDEN ST, s s, 305 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, Referee, to Sarah E. J. Squires..... 625

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 112.7 ft s e of Edgecombe Road, 25x140.2x irreg x 100.9; John Jeans to John Brown, all liens. 7,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 58.7 ft s of 169th St, runs w 115.6 x s 150 x e 111.5 x n 160.1; Mary S. Bowen to Isabella McGregor, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and..... 100

VALENTINE AV, 2,114, e s, 25.4x107.7x 25x101.4; Victor Gerhards to Elisabeth C. Specht, (mtg $4,000)..... 6,000

WENDOVER AV, 756, e s, 25.5x100.7x 22x178.2; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $15,000)..... 19,000

81ST AV, 1,762, e s, 22x100; Rose Cashland to Siegfried Weis, (mtg $12,600,) other consideration and..... 100

47TH AV, n s, w 75 ft of Lot 181, map of Woodside; Peter Whittle to John Meehan and another..... Nom.

47TH ST, n s, 4 ¼ of Lot 73, map of Unionport, 80x100; Anna Uhl to Emma Moehling, (mtg $2,100)..... Nom.

97TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 24.8x 100; William E. Palmer, executor, to Harris Beaver, 1-3 part..... 10,033

97TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 24.4x 100; Annie J. Kent to Harris Beaver, 1-3 part..... Nom.

97TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 24.8x 100; Henry C. Julian, Jr., to Harris Beaver, 1-3 part..... Nom.

107TH ST, 321 East, 25.6x94.9; Daniel Lowenthal to City of New York..... 24,500

127TH ST, 146 West, 24.8x99.11; William H. Connell to Isaac Schobel, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

87TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 66x 90.9; George B. Nickel to W. Alexander, (mtgs $24,000 and $6,000)..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 100.8; Mary J. Kelly to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, 109 and 111 East, 50x102.2; Jacob Korn to Samuel Frank, ½ part, (mtg $40,000)..... 22,500

82D ST, 109 and 111 East, 50x102.2; Morris Weinstein, trustee, to Samuel Frank, ½ part, (mtg $40,000)..... 22,500

91ST ST, s s, 101.8 ft w of 8d Av, 22.4x 100.8; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; Samuel Rapp and another to Julius A. Wille, (mtg $47,000)..... 100

113TH ST, 7 West, 18x100.11; Harry E. Greenwald and another to Louis Terzo, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 100x 201.10; William Johnston to the James McCreery Realty Corporation, (mtg $325,000)..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 100x 201.10; the James McCreery Realty Corporation to Frederick F. Proctor, B. & S., (mtg $220,000,) other consideration and..... 100

125TH ST, 140 West, $4.6x99.11; Isaac Seligman to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Margaret Shaw to Matthew Sullivan, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Stanton St, 20x87.9; Rutherford Stuyvesant, executor and trustee, to Therese M. Amend and others, executor and trustees, 5 years..... 800

8TH AV, 603; Henry L. Morris and others, trustees, to Isaac Greenbaum and another, 5 years..... 5,000

81ST ST, n s, 200 and 215 East; Maria A. Hartar to Barnet Steiner, 4 years..... 5,400

26TH ST, 442 to 446 West; Frank Pittelli to Carmine Maiansa, 5 years..... 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BROWN, John, to John M. Jones; Jumel Place, e s, 118.7 ft s e of Edgecombe Road, 1 year..... $5,000

BEAVER, Harris, to Getta Gronstra; 9th Av, 234, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

CULLEN, John, to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 107th St, due Jan. 25, 1904, warrants notes to extent of..... 10,000

FARLEY, Louisa, and another to East Chester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon; Fulton St, s s, 9 ft e corner of Lot 99 and northern 10 ft of Lot 60, Map of Washingtonville, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

FRANK, Samuel, to Jacob Korn, individually, and another as executor and trustee; 82d St, 109 and 111 East, prior mtg due July 21, 1906..... 5,000

FRITZ, John, to Julia Cullen; Robbins Av, 52, due July 1, 1908..... 4,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; West drive or Av, 750, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,500

HELBUNG, Gustav, to Mary L. Tilden; 36th St, 433 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

LACCORN, Elise, to Michael Koster; 1st Av, 837, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 10,000

PROCTOR, Frederick F., to the James McCreery Realty Corporation; 125th St, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, prior mtgs $220,000, 5 years, $200,000..... 150,000

SCHNELLE, Charles H., to Edward A. Lovell; 86th St, s s, 133.3 ft e of Avenue A, due Jan. 23, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SPERLING, Bertha, to Victor Gerhards; Valentine Av, 2,114, 5 years..... 800

WANNINGER, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 90th St, s s, 84.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

WEIS, Siegfried, to Rose Cashland; 84 Av, 1,762, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN G., to Albert B. Hardy; 177th St, n s, 90 ft w of Morris Av, prior mtgs $24,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

WYNNE House, Hyman, to J. Pearson & Co.; 5th St, 223 East, prior mtg $25,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 900

Assignments of Mortgages.

HALL, Cornelia W., and another, trustees, to John H. Hall..... $1

JUDIE, Irving, to Fritz Fedderke..... 7,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to William R. Walker and others, trustees..... 22,874

KLOTZ, Maud A., to Bank of Huntington..... 1,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Mary J. Byrne..... 10,000

LOVELL, Edward A., to Metropolis Securities Company..... 1,500

SALLUS, Rollin S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, as collateral security..... 24,000

SCHWARZ, Rachael, to Meechel Handler 900

SMITH, Philip A., to Juliet M. Hotchkiss 1

Mechanics' Liens.

187TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 114, Bronx; Peter A. Johnson against Swan Monson, owner; Bengt Nelson, contractor..... $62

187TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 114, Bronx; Carl Granholm against Swan Monson, owner; Bengt Nelson, contractor..... 106

43D ST, 206 and 208 West; Allerton-Clarke Company against Beata Realty Company, owner; John Rudolf, contractor..... 405

50TH ST, 9 West; Mortimer H. Buckley against Jessie I. Blair, owner and contractor..... 18,183

97TH ST, 325 and 329 East; Sanders Contract against Peter J. Clark, owner and contractor..... 321

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Hyman Delinsky against F. J. Clarkin and another, owners; Frank S. Colton, owner and contractor..... 219

134TH ST, 20 West; J. Glasser against John Logue, owner; George H. Groth, agent and contractor..... 9

172D ST, 250 East; Joseph Diamond against Joseph Pirchel, owner; Archer Preyer, contractor..... 87

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

JACKSON AV, n s, 100 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Hattie F. Kellogg loans to Charles Knauf..... 2,800

GRAND St, n w corner of Lewis St, 50x 125x irregular; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern loan to Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg..... 45,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

14TH ST, 110 East; Charles W. Brown against August Loehnow and another, July 24, 1903..... $21

87TH AV, 267; Charles W. Brown against Calumet Club and another, July 24, 1903 6

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 1237; Sidney C. Chambers against David Webster and another, trustees, and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Ingram, Root & Mackay.

MADISON AV and 123d St, s e corner, 18.11x 80; Francis Mulligan against James McSorley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Palmer.

6TH AV, e s, 39.6 ft s of 32d St, runs w 92.5x s 134.7 to n s of Broadway 1 n 63.5x n 107.11 to beginning; Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders against Thomas B. Hidden, individually and as trustee, (action to establish ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Carter & Ledyard.

203D ST, 8 e s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 50x88.9; Jacob Korn against Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. R. Palmer.

111TH ST, s s, 450.2 ft e of Avenue A, 16.10x 100.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Wilhelm Nachtigall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trammell.

161ST ST and Jackson Av, s e corner, 21x75; Elise Thompson, executrix, against Regina Schwartz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Pollock.

203TH ST and 9th Av, s e corner, 100x124.11; John Corse and another, executors, and another against Stephen G. Whisten, individually and as administrator, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Potter & Miner.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

E. L. HYMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received a writ of replevin against John Rogers, manager of the cafe at 339 Broadway, whose proprietor, E. Louis Hyman, committed suicide on Friday, for $15,125 in favor of William Lanahan & Son to recover that amount of whisky which the firm had sold to Mr. Hyman. The Sheriff found about $4,000 worth of the whisky in the place.

MCKEE & HARRINGTON.—Joseph McKee and Charles Harrington, who compose the firm of McKee & Harrington, dealers in bicycles at 123 Warren Street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Ranagan. They have been in business twenty-five years, manufactured the Lyndhurst wheel, and claim to be the second oldest manufacturers of bicycles in the United States. For many years they were situated at 178 to 170 Grand Street, and moved to 123 Warren Street a few months ago. They formerly had branches at Newark, N. J., and other cities, but it was said yesterday that these had been given up some time ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIA L. TAAFFE.—Julia L. Taaffe of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $2,500 and no assets. There are three judgments against her, the largest being in favor of James F. Welch for $2,103.

HARRIS RATKOWSKY.—Harris Ratkowsky of 162 East Seventy-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,700 and no assets. Among the creditors are the H. P. Claflin Company, $2,368, and Klingenstein Brothers, $1,179. The debts were contracted in 1898 in the dry goods business.

HENRY Y. T. SMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Y. T. Smith, wholesale dealer in dress goods at 55 Franklin Street, by ex-Assemblyman M. R. Wyttenberg for Paul R. Bonner, a creditor for $500 for money loaned to Mr. Smith last Friday. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred valuable property to creditors to prefer them, allowed a creditor to obtain an attachment, and has transferred outstanding accounts to unknown parties to prefer them. The Sheriff received an attachment against Mr. Smith on Saturday for $4,000 in favor of the Western National Bank.

Attachment Against Italian Mayor.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Celestino De Marco, who is said to be the Mayor of the town of Montella, Italy, for $4,000 in favor of Daniel R. Kendall and Noah C. Rogers, as executors of the estate of John L. Rogers, late of Sand Street, June 9, 1896, to the Northern Improvement Company, which has been assigned to the above trustees. The attachment was served on the Controller of New York City.

Winding Up Dresser & Co.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted an order extending the time of Charles S. Mackenzie and Robert C. Morris, the receivers of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silks, &c., at 15 Greene Street, to continue the business for thirty days, simply to wind up the business. They are not to contract any new business, but can fill orders on hand and collect outstanding accounts, which amount to $50,000, and no debts are to be paid. They have a balance in bank of $1?,2?,82?.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Michael—J. A. Fiomerfelt..... $40

BURENSTEIN, George W. and Pasquale Cacciguri—People of the State of New York..... 3,000

BUCKLEY, Richard W., and Robert McCafferty—Abramson Engesser Company. 259

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STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lorillard Place, 80—Same vs. Gould
2—Mer. St. Ry. Co. vs. Coupler Co.
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3—Leary vs. Cornin. Archer.
4—Southern Steve Hide Co. vs. Freeman. 82—Shephard vs. Van Wyck.
5—Treadwell vs. Grisne. 83—Smithmey vs. Grimson.
6—McManus vs. Pearson Silk Co. 84—In re Uvalde Asphalt Pav. Co.
7—In re Blackington Co. 85—Ingersoll vs. Cunningham.
8—Dothout vs. Kerr. 86—Holland vs. C. G.
9—Sp. Jur. Drift-Smith-Smith vs. Lashmutt Co.
McMillan Co. 87—Dresser vs. Levi.
10—Dobson vs. Heidelberg. 88—Olney vs. Eno.
11—Bryd vs. Koetsch. 89—Morris vs. Mater.
12—Sup. Sav. Bank vs. Lally. 90—Stinson vs. Stinson.
13—Benedict vs. Internat. Banking Cor. 91—Stut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ketcham.
14—Fry vs. Fry. 92—Sesler vs. Blake.
15—Betts vs. Betts. 93—Kasge vs. Mick.
16—Miller vs. Miller. 94—Hafner vs. Cohen.
17—Koziell vs. Koziell. 95—Schencker vs. Auerbach.
18—Clark vs. Soc. for Prev. of Cruelty to Children. 96—Genaior vs. Rothman.
19—Elec. Boat Co. vs. Howey. 97—Same vs. Aleskowitz.
20—Sam. Pub. Co. vs. Turk. 98—In re Creston Ave., 49th and 50th Streets.
21—In re Clark. 99—Same, (McCarroll.)
22—Lilienthal vs. Betz. 100—In re Morris Ave., (Rothkirch.)
23—Alexander vs. Shapiro. 101—Same, (Hefner.)
24—Catalidi vs. Catalidi. 102—Same, (Jacks.)
25—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Fitzgerald. 103—Same, (Jacks.)
26—Sedallait vs. Fitzgerald. 104—Lombeck vs. Met. Building Co.
27—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Burke. 105—Chamberlain vs. Corporation Trust Co.
28—Same vs. Meyer. 106—In re Bell.
29—Maryland Casualty Co. vs. Gould Storage Battery Co. 107—In re Foxx.
108—In re Weiser.
109—Woodend vs. Brown.
110—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry V. Walsh.
2—Eliza Jane Evans.
3—Martin Dannemyer.
4—Edwin De Baets.
5—Mary K. Buckminster.
6—Irene F. Murray.
7—Esther B. Marks.
8—Louis Jackson.
9—Margaret Ehartt.
10—Patrick Sheedy.
11—Herman Heyen.
12—Henrietta Stauff.
13—Catherine Williams
14—Arthur L. Levy.
15—John Turi.
16—Anders G. Bengtson.
17—Gust. Johnson.
18—Elisabeth Lockwood.
19—Andrew Land.
20—Carlo A. Segalini.
21—Torger A. Gabrielson.
22—Margaret Decker.
23—Mary Corrigan.
24—Elisabeth Bachman
25—Frank J. Smith.
26—Frank Knaepple.
27—Henry Hilton.
28—Matthew Byrnes.
29—Arthur L. Levy.
30—Charles Litsinger.
31—James Farnam.
32—John F. Hogan.
33—Morris N. Spilka.
34—Abraham Halpern.
35—Jessie L. Robertson, &c.
36—Charlotte Miller.
37—James Menahan.
38—Mary F. MacLeod.
39—John Lacy.
40—Lizzetta Bingiinger.
41—Bartlett S. Marshall.
42—Bartlett S. Marshall.
43—Alice Whalen.
44—Harriet M. Kemp.
45—Simon Ehrich.
46—Jacob Binninger.
47—Annie E. Turley.
48—Rosina Rothschild.
49—Peter Schupp.
50—Martin McDonnell.
51—Samuel L. Constant
52—Moses Weisstein.
53—Catherine Casheter snyder.
54—Mathew Byrnes.
55—David Randell.
56—Vincent Noll.
57—Nathan Clark.
58—George Lord Day.
59—Robert T. Clinch.
60—Mary Nolan.
61—Bastvia B. Clinch.
62—Elsie Johnson, formerly Dorsey.
63—Charles J. Clinch.
64—Susan E. Milnor.
65—Robert L. Perine.
66—Michael McGuire.
67—Amelia Greene.
68—John B. Spring.
69—Elbert Wright.
70—Werner, Albert.
71—Eliza Cooper.
72—Margaret Deegan.
73—Charles W. O'Connell.
74—Elizabeth H. Lyons
75—Annie E. McDonough.
76—Mary Cohen.
77—Alice Whalen.
78—William E. Jackson
79—Harris Ablowitch.
80—Eulas Rice.
81—Henry Kuhlmaier.
82—Maria Kuhlmaier.
83—Matilda B. Brown.
84—Kate B. Hogan.
85—Robert F. Haitfield.
86—Mary E. Mitchell.
87—William Sullivan.
88—John B. Le Claire.
89—Roger P. Kennedy.
90—John A. Fletcher.
91—Matilda B. Brown.
92—Charles H. Eckerman.
93—Elisabeth Fois.
94—Samuel Jacoby.
95—Carl Kretz.
96—Albert Loring.
97—Sewell V. Dodge.
98—Catharine F. L. Otto.
99—Paul Sarian.
100—Ingvar Thanlow.
101—Ferdinand Chappins
102—Albert Khudson.
103—James Kearney.
104—James S. MacDonald.
105—Carmelo Viscardi.
106—Frederick D. Tappen.
107—Reuben Shire.
108—Bernard L. Ackerman.
109—John Maguire.
110—Stewart Newell.
111—Eva Friend.
112—Robert T. Clinch.
113—Maria Ohl.
114—Mary A. Gillett.
115—Margaret McCanney.
116—John Black.
117—Thomas Fenton.
118—George Kutselmann
119—Henry Mellmun.
120—James H. Van Mort
121—Samuel Wertheim.
122—Ruth Rowe.
123—Alice Connor.
124—Marcus E. Goldsmith.
125—Herman Springer.
126—William N. Pethick
127—Eugene W. Sportford.
128—Mary E. Pickart.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:

Eleanor Asmussen, Cecilia Muldoon, Eva D. Weaver, Friedrich Zimmerman, Mary E. Hatch, Alice McArdle, Theobald Seelinger, Michael Grady, Peter Rudd, Anne McLaughlin, Martha A. Haristene.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) —Motions must be made peremptorily at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Garvan for the People.

1—Alessandro Ruberti.
2—George Lovere. Mary Lovere.
3—John Sobasky. William Schmidt.
4—Patrick Coan. Peter Bathe.
5—Joseph Snow.
6—George Green.
7—Domitrio Branicato.
8—James Jackson.
9—Washington Ryni.
10—William J. O'Keefe.
11—John Millimaki. Albert Sielsky.
12—Pietro Tarone.
13—William Purtell.
14—William Flynn.
15—Guiseppe Rosso. Pleadings.
1—Samuel Parks.
2—Timothy McCarthy.
3—Thomas N. Strong.
4—Frank A. Evans.
5—John Miller. William Miller.
6—Thomas J. Nevin.
7—Samuel Winston.
8—Dominick Delfilippo
9—Thomas Rafferty.
10—Thomas Callaghan.
11—Henry Reynolds.
12—Herman Hoffman.
13—Stella Hutchinson.
14—Frank Leidner.
15—George Jordan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely, Nott, O'Connor, and Lord for the People.

1—John Waters.
2—Jeremiah V. Crow.
3—Daniel Bolles.
4—Willie Lankford.
5—Fred. Scott. Charles Gallaher. Edward Idel.
6—Benjamin Berhard. Henry Porter.
8—Mary James.
9—Nathan Zemon.
10—William J. Barnett.
11—Adolph J. Pardee.
12—James McNamara.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Lederer vs. Lederer—Richard M. Henry, New York Mutual Realty Company vs. Yutte—George W. Clune, Van Norden Trust Company vs. First Cong., &c.—Horace E. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Aron vs. Schmidt—Joseph P. McDonough, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. American Realty Company—George M. Van Hoesen, Immen vs. Pew—Arthur D. Truax.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. F. Yoakum, St. Louis; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; ex-Senator W. C. Squires, Seattle; Decatur Axtell, Richmond.

HOLLAND—George E. Thaw, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. W. O. Murphy, Arizona.

IMPERIAL—Signor Rodolfo Simonetta, Turin, Italy; R. G. Tower, Boston; George N. Bliss, Boston.

GRAND—R. C. Tillinghast, Syracuse.

GILSEY—Charles L. Claflin, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Baroness C. Pallandt, London; Capt. Marriott, R. A., England.

SAVOY—H. C. Atterbury, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—George N. Whitney, New Orleans.

BUCKINGHAM—A. E. Hitchcock, London.

MURRAY HILL—John C. Shaw, Providence.

HOFFMAN—Horace Abbott Cate, Baltimore.

ALBEMARLE—M. McCaul Watson, Glasgow.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Corning.

MAJESTIC—Judge W. R. Kelly, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; G. Ballen, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nolaman, B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. Frank, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 788 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. S. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Dinkelspiel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, woolens; 74 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, woolens; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Rice, L. Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Downing, Clarence, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Krauss Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; D. Krauss, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Wood & Rogers, New City, N. Y.; H. M. Wood, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, H. C. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. H. Rathbun, domettins, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Well Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; E. Well, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lang, Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Lang, clothing; Hoffman House.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Tavrichet, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Hurst, John H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. P. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Levy, I., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.

Arnewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Arnewalt, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Harrison Dry Goods Company, Brenham, Texas; H. A. Harrison, dry goods; A. C. Louk, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wolff & Marx, San Antonio, Texas; A. Woolf, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Eby-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Palmer, J. E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Goldwasser, Isaac, Rochester, N. Y.; S. N. Goldwasser, furnishing goods; C. Goldwasser, piece goods; Criterion Hotel.

Hemperer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Kilburn, silks and mixed dress goods, 371 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Clowson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bachtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sheppard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowry, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyler,

HUSBAND BEATER SENTENCED.

Max Hauptner of Yonkers to Serve Four Months in Jail and Pay $50 Fine.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 27.—Mrs. Alice Hauptner, who was convicted of having on June 9 attacked and beaten her husband, the hat manufacturer at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, was sentenced to-day by City Judge Kellogg to four months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

Mrs. Hauptner's counsel at once took an appeal and obtained an order from County Judge Platt for his client's freedom until the appeal had been considered.

Albert Barnes, the bartender accused of complicity in the assault, is in the county jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, having failed to obtain a bondsman.

938 Killed on Trains in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on railroad accidents in the United States for the three months ended March 31 last shows that 800 persons were killed and 2,834 injured in train accidents. Other kinds of accidents including those sustained by employes while at work, and by passengers in getting on and off cars, make the aggregate casualties 827 killed and 11,-441 injured. There were 1,650 collisions and 1,242 derailments, causing damage of $1,251,040 to cars, engines, and roadways.

Thermometer at 16 on Mt. Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 27.—The coldest July weather experienced on Mount Washington for many years was recorded to-day. At 7 A. M., under a severe gale, the thermometer dropped to 16. The temperature continued unusually low all the morning, but this afternoon it rose rapidly. Last night the frost was severe, and its marks were visible on the mountain nearly all day.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

Attractions from all parts of the world. Novelties. Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Over 5 acres of waterfront. Glen Island clambake. Dinner a la carte. "Klein-town's in carts." Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Yachting, Bowling, Billiards, Pigeon Shooting, Dancing, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Ferris Wheel, Shooting Gallery, Shooting Gallery, Shooting Gallery

TWO FIRMS FAIL AND STOCKS GO UP

E. S. Hooley & Co. and William Bassett Assign.

Evansville & Terre Haute and Des Moines & Fort Dodge Securities Figure in Hooley Failure.

Shortly after the opening of the stock market yesterday the failure of the house of E. S. Hooley & Co. was announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and at noon the failure of a Boston member of the Exchange, William Bassett, was also announced. The market, which had opened rather nervously in expectation that something was going to happen, soon began to develop more strength than it had shown in many weeks, so that when the second hour of business was fairly under way gains of two and three points had been registered for the standard stocks. Not even the approach of the delivery hour could materially subdue the showing of buoyancy, and when that hour—the exact time of which is 2:15 P. M.—had passed the market became still stronger and closed practically at the highest point of the day.

The general belief that the worst was over and the resulting covering by shorts were the main causes for the strength of the market, but not a little was contributed thereto by the news, unofficial though it was, that in all probability both W. L. Stow & Co. and Talbot J. Taylor & Co. would pay their creditors in full.

THE HOOLEY FAILURE.

The announcement of the failure of E. S. Hooley & Co. was not unexpected. Rumors that the firm was in trouble were going around as early as Friday last. On that day, however, members of the firm absolutely denied that they were in any way pressed. On Saturday, however, the stocks in which this firm was known to be especially interested broke severely, and it became evident that unless the firm were helped out suspension would be hard to avoid. The two stocks which brought about the failure of the firm were Evansville and Terre Haute and Des Moines and Fort Dodge. The connection of the firm with both these railroads had on previous occasions furnished Wall Street with interesting episodes.

The firm of E. S. Hooley & Co. was organized June 30, 1902. It was composed of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, the board member, and Norbert Heinsheimer. Before that time the firm was known as Rolston & Hooley, and previously as Rolston & Bass. The firm at one time did a very large wire business with Chicago and Boston. Thomas W. Lawson of the latter city having had a special wire running into its office. Some time ago, however, this wire was taken out. The assignee of the firm is L. B. Rolston of Turner, Rolston & Horan, an assignment to whom for the benefit of creditors was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday morning.

The assignee and members of the firm declared yesterday that it would be impossible to make an estimate of the condition of the firm at once, but that the failure of the firm was due to the fact that it had great quantities of unmarketable securities on hand. After the failure of the firm was announced the Committee on Securities ruled that stocks in the name of the firm would be a good delivery until Aug. 15 next, provided they were executed prior to July 27.

Although it is denied that there is any close relation between the firms of E. S. Hooley & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co., it is nevertheless believed in Wall Street that there is some connection between the failures of the two houses. Mr. Stow is a Director of the Evansville and Terre Haute, of which Mr. Hooley is the President. Besides both firms were interested in the syndicate which bought the Des Moines and Fort Dodge in 1901.

In 1902 the interests associated with the late Gen. Thomas controlled the affairs of the Evansville and Terre Haute Road. The Hooley-Porter syndicate bought the control of the road, and on the same day that the new Directory was elected by the board of the road that body declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, which was at the regular rate. A little later, however, the board reconsidered its action on the ground that through a mistake of the Thomas regime a large liability had been carried on the other side of the balance sheet. The liability consisted of the capital stock of the Evansville and Indianapolis, which was carried at face value, though it was paying no dividends. In view of the fact that this was common knowledge, the matter being fully explained in the annual report of the road, Wall Street was inclined to severely criticise the Directors, and the statement was even made that such an oversight could have been hardly accidental. At any rate dividend payments were suspended.

THE FORT DODGE DEAL.

The purchase of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge was also accompanied with some incidents. When the annual meeting of Des Moines and Fort Dodge was held, early in June, it was stated that Rock Island made no effort to hold control of the property, which had passed to W. L. Stow, Edward Hooley, and a small syndicate of the friends of these capitalists. The statement was current that Rock Island retained a certain amount of the stock, and counted on ultimately becoming again the owner of the road.

At the time of the purchase of control by this syndicate a statement was issued declining to say in whose interest the purchase was made, stating that the road had not been allowed to share in the general prosperity, intimating that Illinois Central, Burlington, Wabash, or Chicago Great Western or Minneapolis and St. Louis might find it useful, and that it was a most vital part of Rock Island, and adding that the stockholders had been most patient up to that time.

No sale of the road to any of the roads mentioned in the statement was accomplished, and the belief is well founded that the syndicate still has the stock.

In the meantime the Rock Island lease holds good until Jan. 1, 1905, and it is within the realm of possibility that control of the road will, at the next election, be found in the hands of the Rock Island Company. The Rock Island pays 30 per cent. of gross earnings as rental charge per annum for the use of the 143 miles of track. The lease was to run for eighteen years from 1887.

Rock Island showed a disposition at one time to acquire control by stock ownership, but the attempt was opposed by the syndicate above mentioned, and in June, 1903, the new interests elected a board representing them.

The liabilities of William Bassett, whose failure was announced on the floor about noon, are supposed to be about $750,000. His New York correspondents were Probst, Wetzler & Co. and he has been a member of the Exchange since 1890. Before the market opened it was thought that several smaller firms would have to suspend, but it soon became evident that they had been able to secure assistance enough to tide them over.

Very little information was forthcoming yesterday regarding the affairs of the two firms which failed on Friday. Philip J. Britt, assignee of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., was at the office of the firm all day, but declared that it was impossible to make any accurate estimate of the assets and liabilities of the firm. One of the creditors of the firm said, however, that outside of the indebtedness to James R. Keene the unsecured debts amounted to less than $500,000. This would be considerably less than the commonly accepted figures, which place the liabilities at more than $4,000,000. Mr. Keene, who was also at the office of the firm, was said to be in a very pleasant frame of mind because the condition of affairs had been found to be so much better than expected.

Later in the afternoon the assignee announced that leave had been granted to him by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $250,000 until the firm's schedules could be filed, when the amount of the bond would be fixed by the court. The value of the securities in the hands of the assignee is placed at $250,000 in the petition. According to the petition about $20,000 in cash is held in various banks.

Regarding the affairs of the Stow firm, no definite information was obtainable, but it was stated on authority that some of the customers of the firm had taken up a number of the loans of the firm which remained outstanding and that it was believed that the firm would be able to resume.

Wall Street of course was filled with various rumors of important meetings of bankers and financiers for the purpose of saving the market. One of these had it that J. Pierpont Morgan, who was supposed to have been away on his yacht, had really been in town and had attended a meeting of financiers at the New York Yacht Club in this city, at which steps had been taken to support the market. One of the partners of Mr. Morgan stated that Mr. Morgan had not been in town, and that there had been no such meeting anywhere to the best of his knowledge.

Further investigation showed that there had been no conferences of any kind either at the New York Clearing House or elsewhere, as none were considered necessary. All the local banks and trust companies were asserted to be in good shape, and bankers declared that to the best of their information there was no weak spot in the Street.

THE DAY'S MARKET.

As for the market itself, its behavior was an agreeable surprise to most people. At the close of the day there was much less gloom in the Street than at any time in some weeks—this because of the substantial manner in which prices rallied and maintained their rally.

The market history of the day is briefly told. After opening generally heavy and lower than the prices sent over by London, (whose market for Americans was relatively steady,) prices here sold off further for the first half hour—or until a few minutes after the announcement of the Hooley failure. From that time on there was marked and almost constant improvement, with most important stocks advancing from 1 to 3 points each from the low of the day and with nearly all of them closing at practically the top prices.

Those stocks with which the failed firms were connected were generally strong, with the others. Of the Taylor stocks, North American rose 3 points, United States Rubber preferred 5, Rubber Goods preferred 4, United Railways preferred 1—this after early weakness, when it sold down 6 points—the Steel Trust stocks over a point each, Panhandle 2, and Southern Pacific 3. Of the Stow stocks, Mexican Central rose 2¼ and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in which the firm was speculatively interested, 3%. The so-called Hooley stocks showed weakness and strength by turns. Des Moines and Fort Dodge rose, all told, 4 points; Evansville and Terre Haute recovered before the day was out all but 1 point of a ten-point decline, while Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred lost 20 points on 200 shares.

Previous to the opening there was a good deal of uneasiness and uncertainty in the Street, the air being filled with rumors of several large houses in trouble, and the suggestions of perhaps half a dozen failures. Despite this, the market did not open in the demoralized conditions that the bears had predicted. Indeed, there were no signs of demoralization, though generally prices were off from Saturday's close. Amalgamated Copper was down 1¾ points, Car and Foundry 1¾, Smelters 1¼, Atchison 1, Colorado Fuel 1¼, Erie ¾, Hocking Valley 4, Missouri Pacific 1, Northwest 2, Rock Island preferred 1¾, Tennessee Coal 1¾, Virginia Chemical 4. On the other hand, Delaware and Hudson was up 1¾, Lehigh Valley preferred 1, and Union Pacific preferred ¾.

When the news came of the Hooley failure the market steadied and—word soon coming from the Board and from banking quarters that no other local failures need be expected—improvement forthwith began to show, nor was it checked by the announcement from Boston of a small failure there. Investors, bargain hunters, banking interests, and shorts alike were the buyers, with a surprisingly small floating supply of stock coming out on the advances. For the first time in some days the demand seemed to be greater than the supply.

In the end came the substantial recovery referred to, with the following representative gains from the low reported:

Copper	2¾	Pennsylvania	2¾
Atchison	2¾	Rock Island	2¾
Atchison pf.	2¾	Rock Island pf.	2¾
Baltimore	1¾	Reading	3
Canadian Pacific	2¾	Sugar	2
Colorado Fuel	2	St. Paul	4
Delaware & Hudson	2½	Tennessee Coal	1
Erie	2	Union Pacific	2¾
Erie 2d pf.	3	U. S. Steel	1¾
Illinois Central	3¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	4¾	Virginia Chemical	4
Louisville & Nashv.	2¾	Wabash	2¾
Leather pf.	1	Anaconda	2¾
Missouri Pacific	2	Lackawanna	1
Metropolitan	2¾	U. S. Realty pf.	2¾
Norfolk	5	Westinghouse Mfg.	5
New York Central	2¾	General Electric	3
Northwest	3½		

BOSTON BROKER FAILS.

William Bassett's Indebtedness Said to Aggregate $1,200,000—No Estimate on Assets.

BOSTON, July 27.—William Bassett, of 53 State Street, a commission broker, and member of the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, failed to-day. Mr. Bassett has been in business in Boston for a long time, handling mainly municipal bonds. The failure is not regarded in financial circles as important. George R. Nutter, a lawyer, has been named as assignee.

In a statement issued after the close of business to-day, Assignee Nutter said that the secured indebtedness would aggregate $900,000, and the unsecured $300,000. He could not estimate the value of the assets.

Mr. Nutter said: "The assignment is due to the general decline in the security market, not to any outside speculations. Mr. Bassett was unable to care for his loans, and his position was such that it seemed better to stop than go in deeper. A statement will be submitted to creditors within a few days."

Probst, Wetzler & Co. of New York were correspondents of Mr. Bessett, who, it is understood had comparatively few contracts outstanding on the Boston Exchange.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S COMMENT.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Rothschild, discussing the situation in New York, said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day:

"There is no English news. It is American news, what has taken place in New York, that we desire. All the markets of the world hang together. If New York is very much depressed, naturally the market here is upset. If New York and London are depressed, the market at Amsterdam is upset. If New York, London, and Amsterdam are depressed, Berlin is affected. It is quite an endless chain.

"Here, no one knows anything about the depression in New York. One person says it is due to private speculation, another says it is due to the trusts, and another claims that the American financial laws are not sufficiently elastic. At the present moment there is no speculation here in Americans, but investments are always being made."

JEROME ASSISTANTS QUIT.

Charles Pechner and Willis Munro Resign—Both Had Been Reprimanded.

It was officially announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday that Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Charles Pechner, who is a son-in-law of Borough President Cantor, and Willis Munro had tendered their resignations and that these had been accepted. They will take effect on Sept. 1, and Messrs. Pechner and Munro will enjoy leave of absence until then.

Mr. Pechner recently was reprimanded by District Attorney Jerome because he advised Police Inspector Smith, when the latter raided "The" Allen's, to "take a chance and arrest any one he could lay his hands on." There were eight warrants and nearly 500 prisoners, whom the Inspector had on his hands for an entire day. Later on criminal action for oppression was begun against the Inspector and other police officers who had taken part in the raid. The charges were later dismissed.

The resignation of Mr. Munro is said to be due to charges which were brought against him before the Bar Association and which led to his being reprimanded there. The charges were brought by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the philanthropist lawyer, who claimed that Mr. Munro had secured a confession from an Italian charged with murder by improper means.

Beat Their Aged Mothers.

James Moran, thirty years old, of 276 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Frank Kern, twenty-nine years old, of 205 East Ninety-third Street, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning charged with beating their aged mothers. The latter, who appeared in court, both showed evidences of their sons' treatment. Neither Moran nor Kern had anything to say, and each was given six months.

THREE MEN PERISH IN FUMES OF AMMONIA

Bursting Pipe in Ruppert Ice Plant Results in a Tragedy.

Four Men Seriously Hurt and Many Others Overcome by Deadly Gases —Heroism of a Policeman.

Ammonia, pouring in enormous volumes from a bursted compressor in the Jacob Ruppert icemaking plant, 590 Southern Boulevard, close to the Harlem River, in the Borough of the Bronx, at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning killed three men and seriously hurt four others. It drove about 150 men who were working on the upper floors gasping and choking to the roof and to the windows, from which they were brought down by the firemen. The pungent gas filled streets and houses for blocks in all directions, and passengers on crowded trains on the elevated road and the suburban branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for the next three hours were thrown into violent fits of coughing.

Those killed were:

CARPENTER, CHARLES, 40 years old, laborer, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; inhaled ammonia; died in Harlem Hospital.

SCHMIDT, OTTO, 44 years old, born in Germany, 2,322 Third Avenue, night engineer; killed instantly.

WISNIEWSKI, JOHN, 45 years old, Polish laborer, 3,626 Third Avenue; died as he was carried from the building.

Those injured were:

GOSS, DAVID J., 27 years old, living at 1,065 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, policeman Alexander Avenue Station; overcome while effecting rescues; removed to Lincoln Hospital.

IFFLAND, CHARLES, 45 years old, laborer, 149 Willis Avenue; to Lebanon Hospital.

KATZ, CHARLES, assistant engineer, married, born in Germany, living at 992 Columbus Avenue; to Lincoln Hospital; will probably die.

MORTARWITZ, JOHN, 35 years old, Polish laborer, living in East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; precise address unknown; to Lebanon Hospital.

TRAUM, HENRY, 40 years old, foreman, born in France, 562 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; attended by ambulance surgeon from Lincoln Hospital and left for home.

Ruppert's ice plant, which recently passed under the control of the Riverside Ice Company, was erected about four years ago. It is a four-story brick building. The engine room where the explosion occurred is on the south side of the building. Here stand three double compressors, each operated by a compound engine of the Corliss type. Two of these ice machines have a capacity of 300 tons a day each, and the one to the east, which blew up, made 500 tons of ice a day.

Schmidt, who was on duty all night, first noticed that the bearings of the big machine were heating at about 6 o'clock in the morning. He stopped the machine, according to John Ericsson, the chief engineer, who arrived soon after, and found that the oil channels had become clogged. He proceeded to clear them, but omitted to close the two suction valves through which the ammonia, expanded into gas in the pipes, passes as it is compressed again to the point of liquefaction, with the result that a quantity of liquefied ammonia accumulated in the pump cylinder.

When an attempt was made to start the engines the pump plunger struck against this liquefied ammonia and stopped. Laborers were sent for, and the upper flywheel of the machine was slowly pried around with beams. Then, supposing that the liquid ammonia had been worked out of the cylinder, Ericsson stepped to the throttle and gave the engine steam. The pump rose, and as it reached the top of the stroke, it is believed to have encountered a mass of fluid still lodged in the cylinder.

With the report of a heavy cannon, the upper cylinder head was blown from its seat and shattered against the timbers three feet above, and a great outburst of deadly ammonia instantly filled the room with a dense white vapor, constantly increasing as the gas in the pipes throughout the plant rushed to the open pump. There were, in all, ten men in the engine room who were enveloped in the deadly white fog. There was but one door to the street. That was a wide one and wide open. Three reached it at once, but the others fell to the floor. Ericsson regained his feet, and, having presence of mind enough to hold his breath, seized a man who ran against him, and together they stumbled from the building.

Policeman Goss was just outside. He ran to a near-by office and sent in calls for ambulances and a fire alarm. Ericsson and Goss then hurried back to the engine room, both putting on leathern helmets fitted with windows strongly resembling a diver's headgear, kept at the plant for similar emergencies, the breaking of small pipes in the freezing rooms being of frequent occurrence. Goss and the engineer stumbled over Schmidt's body and pulled it into the street.

The policeman plunged again into the deadly fumes and caught up Mortarwitz, who was lying under the pump. He dragged him across the floor, but as he lifted his heavy burden he opened his professing helmet where it hung upon his chest, and the gas entered it and overcame him. He fell unconscious at the door. Dr. Foster of Lincoln Hospital revived him, but he fainted several times in the ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Goss is a policeman four years. He has twice received honorable mention for bravery and a gold medal for saving a man from drowning in the East River. The gas percolated through a small spiral stairway and through the openings for the pipes until it hung very thick in the atmosphere throughout the whole structure was unbreathable. Most of the men gained the roof, but those who went to the windows hung as far out as they could, shouting for help. Foreman Traum and Charles Iffland were found overcome at the foot of the stairs leading to the room from the top floor. The others were brought down by the crews of Hook and Ladder Company 14, from East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and No. 17, from East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who helped many across to the roof of the plumber factory of Bollermann & Son, adjoining the ice plant on the east, where the invading fumes caused a suspension of work for an hour or more.

There was no need to establish police lines, although great crowds ran toward the plant after the ambulance and firemen. The fumes of the ammonia kept all spectators at a distance at which they did not interfere with the rescuers.

It was thought that every one was outside of the building when the engine room force noticed that nothing had been seen of the assistant engineer, Charles Katz, who had taken part in the efforts to start the big engine. A careful search was made for him, and he was reported to the police as missing at 10 o'clock he was found, barely conscious, in the cellar beneath the engine room. His back was raw from the effects of the ammonia, quantities of which he had inhaled. At the hospital it was said late yesterday that he would probably die. Katz had either been blown or fallen into the wheelpit, and had crawled about fifteen feet from the opening to where he was found. He was close to a pool of oil, with which he had laved his face while able, greatly neutralising the effects of the gas. He was finally found by Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and an employe, who had been making a search in safety helmets.

FOUGHT HARD TO DIE.

Three Men Required to Rescue Would-Be Suicide from River.

Thomas Casey, Edward Cunningham, and John O'Neill, hands employed on a Dock Department tug, had a desperate struggle in rescuing John Walsh, fifty-three years old, living at 315 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, who attempted suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the ferryboat Kentucky, which plies between Greenpoint and Twenty-third Street.

The Kentucky was in midstream at 9:30 o'clock, when Walsh jumped overboard. The cries of the passengers attracted the three men, who were on a raft being towed up stream by a Dock Department tug. Casey swam to the rescue, but Walsh struggled so fiercely that both were in danger of drowning until the other two came to his aid and swam with Walsh to the raft. Walsh was later put in the prison ward of Bellevue.

Australian Gold Coming to America.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 27.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Sierra sailed from here to-day for San Francisco with £2,500,000 in gold on board.

BOY STARTLED BROADWAY.

Went Swimming in City Hall Park, Wearing Only a Handkerchief, Which He Lost in Flight.

Tommy Lamort of 28 Madison Street yesterday looked into the clear water and listened to the music of the fountain between the Court House and Broadway. Tommy was dirty and warm, and the water plainly sang to him a juvenile song of temptation. Tommy was recklessly weak in listening and then resolute in his weakness. He drew a large handkerchief from his pocket and went under a tree, where there was nothing to screen him from spectators except the shade. Shirt and trousers were lying on the grass in a second, but the youngester made a concession to the public by using his handkerchief as a bathing suit.

It was noon and the park was crowded. The amazed passersby saw Tommy steady himself on the rim of the basin, and then dive into the water. He swam with easy grace, and then did the submarine act around the circular basin. The crowd about the fountain had grown many deep when Policeman Hoffman woke up from watching a sparrow fight and hurried to see what the trouble was about. As he shoved his way through the crowd some one gave the warning: "Cheese it, the cop!"

Tommy leaped from the fountain and sped toward Broadway. The handkerchief blew away. Tommy did not stop to pick it up. He dashed into the Post Office, with the policeman in close pursuit and the laughing crowd close at his heels. The policeman lost time in turning at a right angle into the doorway, and the boy was well down the corridor when he spied him. Out into the street again went Tommy. He might have escaped if he had not run into another policeman. Hoffman, puffing like an automobile, was glad enough for the excuse to take off his coat and put it about the boy. Some kindly person gave him back the handkerchief, and he was led back to his clothing. This he put on reluctantly.

To Hoffman's question as to whether he did not feel ashamed when running down Broadway in such a state he replied that the policeman should be ashamed for looking at him when he was caught without his clothes. Tommy was taken to the Children's Court for a reprimand.

RESERVOIR CHARGES FAIL.

District Attorney's Inquiry Exonerates Aqueduct Commissioners, but an Engineer Is to be Arrested.

The District Attorney's investigation which has just been completed, has failed to sustain the charges of contumacious neglect of duty brought by the Merchants' Association against Aqueduct Commissioners Ten Eyck, Windolph, and Ryan. That was announced yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Train, who, at the same time, said that disclosures had been made outside of the charges which would lead to the arrest of an engineer employed on the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Mr. Train explained that it had been proved to his satisfaction that the Commissioners had not been cognisant of the offense given as basis for the forthcoming arrest. This is said to be in connection with the disappearance of material purchased for use in the construction of the reservoir.

The investigation has occupied a month, and more than fifty witnesses have been heard. Most of the testimony has been of a technical nature, and it is understood that the expert testimony is about equally divided on the question of whether the reservoir has been properly constructed or not.

"Many experts," said Mr. Train, "have testified that it has been faultily constructed. Other experts of equal prominence have taken the other view. It would be a good thing if the testimony could be made public. The public is entitled to know how men who are well paid to look after the city's interest discharge their duties."

There is further trouble between the Aqueduct Commissioners and the Merchants' Association. The complaint on this time is against the latter body, which, according to the Commissioners, has cost the city more than $400 in bills for the payment of stenographers.

"Why, this crusade is actually taking good money out of the City Treasury," said one of the members of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday. "Ever since the Merchants' Association started its fight against us we have had to keep special stenographers busy making copies of papers for them.

"For instance, we get a communication from the Merchants' Association by messenger, demanding copy of a certain paper or contract, and we have to put a typewriter to work getting it out, or else they would cry that we are suppressing city contracts and documents. Before this business started, we never had to employ extra stenographers or typewriters, but now we have no end of it. As the city pays the bills, it is well that the people should know what the Merchants' Association is doing."

HARD JOB FOR MISS DUNNING.

Woman Ambulance Surgeon Has Strenuous Ride with Patient of Her Own Sex.

Dr. Emily Dunning, the ambulance surgeon of Gouverneur Hospital, had a strenuous ride from the Madison Street Station to Bellevue Hospital with Mary McMee of 11 Hamilton Street, who had been arrested for intoxication. The woman was inclined to be violent at the station house.

"Think you can manage her?" asked the Sergeant, when he saw Dr. Dunning.

"Sure," said the latter, confidently. But all the way to the hospital the doctor had all she could do to hold the woman in the ambulance, and when Bellevue was reached she was nearly exhausted.

While waiting in the reception room the McMee woman broke and ran for the gate. She got there, but nowhere further, and was taken back and put in the alcoholic ward.

STAY IN GAFFNEY'S CASE.

Counsel for Indicted ex-Alderman to Apply for Writ of Certiorari.

A writ of habeas corpus and certiorari will be applied for to-day in the case of Alderman James E. Gaffney, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for a misdemeanor in obtaining from the Van Wyck Dock Board, while a city official, a lease on the city's pier at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street for the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which he was President.

The papers in connection with the application for the writ were being prepared yesterday by Peter A. Hendrick of counsel for Gaffney, who said the proceedings were begun after a consultation with Justice Mayer and Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the purpose of obtaining a ruling on the case from the higher court.

MOTION FOR DR. VAN DE WATER.

Co-respondent in Watts Divorce Suit Asks Bill of Particulars.

The Rev. Dr. George Van De Water, pastor of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, who has been named as co-respondent in the suit brought by Commodore Archibald Watt for an absolute divorce from his wife, Adele F. Watt, counter to her suit for a separation on the ground of neglect, yesterday, through counsel, asked Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, to compel Watt to file a bill of particulars, specifying the times and places when and where the acts with which he and Mrs. Watt are charged are alleged to have occurred.

By consent of counsel on both sides it was agreed some time ago that issues should be framed for a jury trial in both Mrs. Watt's action and her husband's counter suit. These issues have not yet been framed, and Mr. Rage, counsel for Dr. Van De Water, demands the bill of particulars in order that his client may see the charges he is to meet before the issues are framed.

Nathaniel Cohen of Howe & Hummel consented on Mrs. Watt's part, but Attorney Shaw, Watt's counsel, opposed the motion.

Justice Dugro said he would deny Mr. Rage's application for the present, but would direct that he be served with the proposed order framing the issues for a jury. If this order did not disclose the particulars desired by Mr. Rage, he could then renew his motion for a bill of particulars.

BRONX RAILWAY HEARING

Belmont Lawyer Represents Interborough Venture.

Question of Franchise Granted by the Aldermen Now Before State Commission—Bronx Resident Denounces Union's Facilities.

George W. Wickersham, August Belmont's personal counsel, appeared before the State Railroad Commission for the first time yesterday as a representative of the Interborough Street Railway Company. This is the corporation to which the Aldermen recently granted a franchise for constructing trolley lines in the Borough of the Bronx. From the beginning its counsel was Everett P. Wheeler, who declined to say what moneyed interests were behind the project.

Mr. Wheeler did not come to yesterday's hearing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Wickersham taking his place. The latter, besides having appeared for Mr. Belmont personally on a number of occasions, is a member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, attorneys for the Interborough Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, builders of the Manhattan-Bronx tunnel, and for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operators of the elevated road and the subway. Mr. Belmont is President of both those companies. Under the franchise of the new concern, its trolley lines will cross the subway and elevated lines at about a dozen points.

The question of the franchise comes before the State Railroad Commission because under the law that body must pass upon and approve such a project after the consent of the city authorities has been obtained. Commissioners Dunn, Dickey, and Baker began the hearings some time ago. William H. Page, Jr., lawyer for the Union Railway Company of the Bronx, appeared in opposition to the new concern's plan, which makes it practically a rival of the Union.

The session, which is to be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, was devoted largely to Mr. Page's attempt to show that the payment of $40,000 by stockholders to Directors upon obtaining the act of incorporation for the new company had not been made in good faith, but was merely a transfer from the banking firm of Wood, Havemeyer & Kearny back to itself, the money only passing temporarily into the hands of the Directors, and then into the hands of Messrs. Wood and Kearny as trustees.

Mr. Wickersham and ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, for the applicants, declared this contention to be ridiculous, as the $40,000 had been checked out for the use of the company since its transfer to the trustees, and as those trustees were responsible for it all the while. There was abundant evidence of good faith, they contended. To the Commissioners they gave the vouchers of the company as proof of this fact, although it was stipulated that Mr. Page was not to have access to these as he had no right to inquire into the concern's private business.

Mr. Guy, asked again what were the interests behind the project, would say only that they were of great strength.

The first witness, William B. Bryant, now managing clerk for the banking house headed by Mr. Wood, stated that at the time he signed the articles of incorporation he was an office boy working for $9 a week. Mr. Wood had asked him to act in this capacity. The witness saw the $40,000—10 per cent. of the capital stock—produced at a meeting when the Directors were elected.

Several citizens of the Bronx appeared to tell of conditions up there. A Mr. Brainerd, who objected against a line running through Decatur Street, still said he hoped the Interborough would be allowed to build its roads. He was asked:

"Is it true that the facilities of the Union Railway are grossly inadequate?"

"Damnably so," was the reply.

Mr. Wood, senior member of the banking firm, was questioned at length by Mr. Page, though he got possession of several checks held by the bank. was not allowed to elicit detailed information as to the company's affairs. During one of the squabbles with Messrs. Wickersham and Guy the Union's lawyer accused them of bad faith.

"Well," retorted Mr. Guy, "I don't mean anything personal, Mr. Page, but your represent a corporation that has been an eyesore to the public. I'm not talking about the Metropolitan, but this little branch called the Union Railway Company. We can't accept any pledge of good faith from it. It is not our company that is guilty of the bad faith."

After to-day's session, at which the testimony wanted by Mr. Page in regard to the $40,000 will be taken as far as the Commissioners permit, there will be an adjournment until Wednesday, Sept. 2, when the Union Railway's lawyer will take up the matter of street conditions in the Bronx.

"I will show," he said to the commission, "that no road should be permitted in those streets named in this concern's franchise."

SMILED AT MURDER CHARGE.

Charles Jackson, Alleged Slayer of Roxbury, Grinned While Pleading.

With a broad smile that clung to him as long as he remained in public view, Charles Jackson, the negro indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Charles W. Roxbury in the Bronx, yesterday entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

The smile appeared when the prisoner noticed some colored women in the back of the courtroom. It remained when he disappeared through the door leading to the prison. He was beaming when Judge McMahon informed him that he was charged with murder. He could not pay for counsel, and Hal Bell and Phillip Waldheimer were assigned by the court to defend him.

JANTZEN PLEADS GUILTY.

Was to be Tried as Accomplice of "Al" Adams in Policy Scheme.

Considerable surprise was occasioned in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday when "Dolph" Jantzen pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with running a policy shop. Jantzen, together with Michael E. Bergen, was indicted under the anti-policy law, the charge to some extent being identical with that upon which "Al" Adams was tried and convicted. Jantzen was to be placed on trial to-day, but the plea of guilty was offered by Adams's attorneys, James W. Ridgway and D. A. Ely.

The trial of Bergen, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Chief of Police Devery, was postponed on account of the Murphy trial, which was before Judge Newburger.

The plea of guilty was taken under consideration by Judge Newburger, and will probably be accepted by him to-day.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY INQUIRY.

James B. Reynolds's Investigation Results in Revocation of Some Licenses.

During the last two months James B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low and the acting Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, has been conducting an active investigation into complaints that have been received against many so-called employment agencies conducted about the city. The complaints have been based on two distinct charges, one being that the customers of the agencies have lost money deposited, and the second that some of the reputed agencies have been little more than establishments to procure women for immoral houses.

Deputy Chief Merriman said yesterday that although the investigations have been carefully conducted, there has been no evidence secured to substantiate the charges of immoral practices against any of the employment bureaus. He declared, however, that some licenses have been revoked on the ground that customers have been defrauded. In such cases the evidence has been that customers have paid money for the purpose of securing positions, and they never have received the slightest return for the deposit.

Parks Must Stand Trial.

Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions yesterday overruled a demurrer which had been entered to the indictments for extortion, four in number, found against Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths' Union. Parks will now have to stand trial.

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A PUPPET OF OCEAN WINDS.

Steamship Alberta Encountered Mid-Atlantic Storm Which Constantly Shifted Direction.

The Austrian steamship Alberta, Capt. Russanich, in yesterday from the Mediterranean, ran into a cyclone on the way over that was so severe that oil bags had to be thrown into the ocean to quiet the turbulent seas. On Friday, when the Alberta was several hundred miles east of the Hook, the gale which was to be the forerunner of the cyclone gathered.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of that day the wind freshened, and in less than an hour such a heavy gale was blowing from the south-southeast that the liner had to run before the storm. The storm continued until 4 P. M., when the wind shifted to the southwest.

Half an hour later the sea was calm, but it was only for a few minutes. Then suddenly a terrific wind came out of the northeast, and in twenty minutes the seas were rising again from all directions like boiling water. Ten minutes later the wind shifted again, this time to the north, and in five minutes was blowing a hurricane, accompanied by terrific seas.

For an hour the wind blew with relentless fury, coming out in great gusts of varied intensity. While the storm was at its height oil bags were thrown into the sea, and the results achieved were recorded on the log as "splendid." That night the storm subsided and the rest of the voyage was pleasant.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNIFORM TAXATION.—The Supreme Court of Georgia has given a decision (Becket vs. Mayor, &c., 44 Southeastern Reporter, 819,) to the effect that while an attorney at law who engages in the business of lending money is subject to a lawful municipal tax imposed upon all money lenders, an ordinance which seeks to tax attorneys at law who lend money without taxing other money lenders is violative of that provision of the Constitution which requires that "all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects." The court said in part: "If an attorney at law engages in the business of lending money he is as much subject to taxation on such business as are other money lenders who are not attorneys; and it may be competent for the Mayor and Alderman of the City of Savannah to treat the advertising of money to lend as an offer to transact the business of money lending, and to impose a tax on those who advertise money to lend or otherwise engage in the business of money lending. Conceding that this is true, and that the city authorities had this power, the ordinance under discussion is still illegal for it does not use the power in a lawful manner. While an attorney at law who engages in a business not a part of his profession may be subject to a tax imposed upon all engaged in such business, he cannot be taxed on such business merely because he is an attorney and without taxing all others engaged in such business, he cannot be might be imposed upon all money lenders, and an attorney at law would be subject thereto, but attorneys who lend money cannot be so taxed when other money lenders are not."

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MASTER'S DUTY TO KEEP SAFE THE SERVANT'S WORKING PLACE.—"It is well settled," says the June number of The Harvard Law Review, "that a master is under a non-delegable duty to provide a safe working place for his employes. It is also well settled that he must by proper inspection and repair provide that the place shall not later become unsafe through natural causes. It is not so well settled that there is a similar duty where the subsequent unsafety is due to the acts of the servants themselves in the progress of their work. It is submitted, however, that this third case should be assimilated to the others, and a recent New York decision is authority for that view. Employes engaged under a foreman in excavating undermined a mass of lime, rendering it unsafe. The plaintiff's decedent, sent to work under it, was killed. As it appeared that by a reasonably frequent inspection the master could have discovered the danger, he was held liable. (Simone vs. Kirk, 173 N. Y. 7.)" If a master delegates to a servant the performance of his personal duty to provide and maintain a safe place for work, he is liable to his other employes for the servant's negligence in performing it. This liability does not arise from that rule of law requiring a master to answer for the acts of his servants, known as the doctrine of respondeat superior, for if it did, the fellow-servant rule—the rule exempting a master from liability to an employe where the latter is injured through the negligence of a fellow-servant—would be a defense. "The liability is," continues The Review, "rather a part of that public policy which gives rise to the personal duties themselves—the necessity of protecting human life. It is clear that masters would avoid their personal responsibility if by delegating it they could do so. The rule therefore results that there are certain du